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HABITS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

SECOND EDITION

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD EDWARD GLEICHEN,
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., CHAIRMAN

AND

JOHN H. REYNOLDS,
M.A., SECRETARY

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL USE

LONDON

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
KENSINGTON GORE, S.W.7

1933



R.G.S. TECHNICAL SERIES: No. 2.

ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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P R E F A C E

THE Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, briefly called the P.C.G.N., was formed in 1919 to determine the spelling of Foreign Place Names for British Official Use, and has published many lists of such names, which fall into three categories :

- I. Names in European Languages using the Latin alphabet, with accents and diacritical marks ;
- II. Names in European and Oriental Languages with alphabets of their own ;
- III. Names in African and Oceanic Languages which have no alphabets of their own, but for which the Latin alphabet has been adopted.

The Royal Geographical Society had for many years a system for the phonetic representation of native sounds by the Latin alphabet, usually called the R.G.S. system. The P.C.G.N. revised this system in some details and produced the R.G.S. II system which is given on pp. xii-xv.

The first rule of that system is that names belonging to countries in group I, using the Latin alphabet, shall (except for certain conventional spellings) be written for British use as they are written in their own country, diacritical marks and all. But as a guide to pronunciation (when necessary) the lists of names published by the P.C.G.N. print the names also as transcribed into the R.G.S. II system, and this transcription is effected by the tables contained in the present volume.

Names in the second class, properly written in alphabets other than Latin, must for ordinary use be transcribed into the Latin alphabet. The tables of the present volume allow anyone to transliterate from the non-Latin alphabets consistently with the practice of the P.C.G.N., and they call attention to peculiarities of pronunciation.

These tables, prepared by the Chairman and Secretary of the P.C.G.N., were first published by the R.G.S. in 1921 as No. 2 of their Technical Series, under the title "Alphabets of Foreign Languages Transcribed into English according to the R.G.S. II System." This title was cumbrous and not strictly accurate, since the alphabets are not "transcribed into English" but are rendered phonetically by the R.G.S. II system. The briefer title "Alphabets of Foreign Languages" has therefore been preferred for this second and much revised edition.

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Twelve years' work of the P.C.G.N. brought to light a few mistakes and many omissions in the first edition, especially in the treatment of the Scandinavian and Slavonic languages; and a few changes, principally of the examples, have been found necessary in the R.G.S. II system. Turkey having officially adopted the Latin character, the article on Turkish has been rewritten; an enlarged treatment of the now officially adopted Afrikaans form of Dutch, and a new article on Maltese, have also been added.

The greatest care has been taken to ascertain the exact pronunciation of the foreign letters, and in almost every case the personal and *vivā voce* assistance of an actual native of the country has been obtained.

We particularly desire to acknowledge the kind help provided by :

H.M. The KING OF 'IRAQ	{	in Arabic.
The late Brigadier-General HADDAD PASHA		
HAIDAR BEY RUSTEM		
The late Sir THOMAS ARNOLD, C.I.E.		
Mr. M. KONITZA		Albanian.
Mr. A. SAFRASTIAN		Armenian.
Mr. P. DIVERRES		Breton.
Miss L. v.Z. SMIT		Cape Dutch (Afrikaans).
Rev. Father J. M. DE ELIZONDO		Catalan and Basque.
Professor BAUDIŠ {		Czech and Slovak.
Dr. R. SETON WATSON }		
Mr. E. DE BILLE and the late Mr. T. DE BILLE		Danish.
Dr. ERIK LUND		Danish and Swedish.
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Mr. S. KOPWILLEM		Estonian.
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Prof. W. J. WATSON		Gaelic.
Mr. A. SIEMENS		German.
Mr. A. GUGUSHVILI		Georgian.
Prof. J. L. MYRES		
Prof. R. M. DAWKINS {		Greek.
Mr. A. J. B. WACE		
Mr. D. P. PETROCOCHINO		
Dr. W. B. STEVENSON }		Hebrew.
Mr. L. TAUBE		

The late Dame BERTHA NEWALL, D.B.E.	}	<i>Icelandic.</i>
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Mr. JÓN STEFÁNSSON	}	<i>Irish.</i>
Mr. T. D. FITZGERALD			
The late Mr. T. W. ROLLESTON	}	<i>Lettish.</i>
Mr. G. W. BISSENEEK			
Mr. F. A. LEIPNIK	. . . . .		<i>Magyar.</i>
The late Mr. M. BEECH	. . . . .		<i>Malay.</i>
Mr. A. CREMONA	. . . . .		<i>Maltese.</i>
Mr. A. IRWIN	. . . . .		<i>Moorish Arabic.</i>
The late Mr. M. MJELDE	}	. . . . .	<i>Norwegian.</i>
Mr. I. C. GRÖNDHAL			
Captain G. GATHORNE HARDY, M.C.			
Mr. L. B. NAMIER	}	. . . . .	<i>Polish.</i>
Prof. E. ROMER			
Mr. M. BEZA	. . . . .		<i>Romanian.</i>
Baron A. MEYENDORFF		<i>Russian.</i>
Dr. D. SUBOTIĆ		<i>Serbo-Croatian.</i>
Dr. J. VORŠIČ		<i>Slovene.</i>
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Lady PENSON		<i>Swedish.</i>
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Mr. J. OLESNITSKY		<i>Ukrainian.</i>
The late Dr. W. EVANS-HOYLE		<i>Welsh.</i>

T.E. the Latvian and Lithuanian Ministers, and Members of the Legations of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Persia, and Portugal for assistance in their respective languages.

The Russian, Serbian, and Greek cursive characters are taken from recent native maps. It would be impossible to reproduce every variety of the letters.

The Greek and Turkish forms of the Albanian alphabet are taken from "Albania," by Wadham Peacock; whilst the information about Amharic is taken from Mr. C. H. Armbruster's "Initia Amharica" and Major J. P. Alone's "Short Grammar of the Amharic Language."

E. G.

J. H. R.

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PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

RULES FOR THE SPELLING OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL USE.

(Termed the R.G.S. II. System.)

- (1) The spelling of every place-name in an independent country or self-governing dominion using the Latin alphabet * shall be that adopted by the country or dominion, except in the case in which certain important localities have also, in addition to the official name, another customary name, notably different, in which case the name customary in British use (*i.e.* "conventional") may be adopted (*e.g.* Geneva, Warsaw, etc., for Genève, Warszawa, etc.).
- (2) In colonial possessions the spelling of such place-names as belong to languages coming under Rule (1) will be spelt in accordance with that rule; but native names (African, Oceanic, etc.) come under Rule (4).
- (3) The accents and diacritical marks in official use by the above countries will be retained. Wherever it appears desirable, the pronunciation will be shown by giving the name as transliterated on the system below.
- (4) All other place-names throughout the world will (with the exception of "Conventional" names and some others) be spelled in general accordance with the following system, which is based upon, and differs only slightly from, the system long used by the Royal Geographical Society, from which are derived the War Office system, 1906,† and the system of the Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, 1917.‡

The broad features of this system are—

- (a) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English;
- (b) That every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are used.

The system aims at giving a close approximation to the *local* pronunciation; but it is recognised that in some languages, notably Russian, Greek, and Arabic, the necessity for letter-for-letter transliteration often renders this impossible.

* Including "Latin" alphabets containing extra or modified letters, such as Czech, Serb-Croat, Polish, Romanian, etc.

† 'Rules for the Transliteration of Place-names occurring on Foreign Maps.' Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, by Alexander Knox, B.A., Map Curator. 1906.

‡ 'Instructions for the Spelling of Place-names in Foreign Countries.' Naval Staff Intelligence Division. 1917.

TABLE OF SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION R.G.S. II.

a	The long and short Italian vowels, as in <i>lavrā</i>	Somāli, Rävennā.*
ä	Between <i>a</i> in <i>fat</i> and <i>e</i> in <i>eh?</i> ; chiefly in Teutonic and Finno-Ugrian languages	Mähring, Pärnu.
ai†	The two Italian vowels, frequently diphthongal almost as in <i>aisle</i>	Wadai; Shanghai.
au	The two Italian vowels, frequently diphthongal almost as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i>	Sakau; Bauchi.
aw	When followed by a consonant, or when terminal, as in <i>awl</i> , <i>law</i>	Dawna, Saginaw.
b	As in English.	Kabul, Serang.
c	Not to be used, but always replaced by <i>k</i> or <i>s</i> ; except in the compound <i>ch</i> , and in many conventionally-spelt words, as	Calcutta, Celébes.
ch	As in <i>church</i> ; never <i>tch</i> or <i>tsch</i> for this sound	Chad, Kerch.
d‡‡	As in English.	
dh	Soft <i>th</i> as in <i>they</i> ; a slight <i>d</i> sound sometimes preceding it in Semitic languages	Hadhramaut, Riyadh.
e†	Long as in <i>eh?</i> ; short as in <i>bet</i> . (For the <i>e</i> sound in the French <i>je</i> , see note at end on the "neutral vowel")	Gēlo; Mafékking.*
(ee)	Used for <i>i</i> (<i>q.v.</i>) only in a few conventional names	Darjeeling, Keelung.
ei†	The two Italian vowels, frequently diphthongal as in <i>rein</i>	Beirut, Raheita.
(eu)	Not used as a single sound.	
f	As in English; <i>ph</i> must not be used for this sound (except in Greek; see <i>ph</i>)	Mustafa, Maidan-i-Naftun.
g	Hard, as in <i>get</i> , <i>gift</i> ; never as in <i>gem</i> , <i>gin</i> ...	Gedáref, Gilgit.
gh	Soft guttural, the Arabic <i>ghain</i> (غ)	Ghadames, Baghdad.
h	Used only when sounded; or in the compounds <i>ch</i> , <i>dh</i> , <i>gh</i> , <i>kh</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>th</i> , <i>zh</i>	Ahmadabad, 'Abdullah.
i	Long as in <i>marine</i> ; short as in <i>piano</i>	Fiji; Kibonde.*
j	As in English; except in transliteration of Russian§, Bulgarian, and Chinese, where it equals <i>zh</i> or the French <i>j</i>	Juba, Ujiji (Eng. <i>j</i>); but Jitómir, Jelezna, Jaoping (Fr. <i>j</i>).
k	As in English: hard <i>c</i> should never be used (except in conventionally-spelt words)—thus, not Corea, Kabul, but	Korea, Kabul.
kh	Hard aspirated guttural, as in the Scottish <i>loch</i> (not as in <i>lock</i>)	Khan, Sebkhā.
l‡		
m	As in English.	
n‡		

* The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use.

† Pronounced differently in Greek.

‡ See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

§ This decision has been arrived at owing to the usage for many years by the Geographical Section, General Staff.

ng	Has three separate sounds, as in <i>vanguard</i> , <i>finger</i> , and <i>singer</i> . If necessary to distinguish, a hyphen may be placed, as in <i>van-guard</i> , <i>sing-er</i>	In-gall ; Bongo ; Ng-ami, Tong-a.
ngg	May be used for the sound of <i>ng</i> as in <i>finger</i> ...	Trengganu, Yanggang-a.
o	Long as in <i>both</i> ¶; short as in <i>rotund</i>	Kigōma ; Hōnolulu.*
ö	As in German ; equals the French <i>eu</i> in <i>peu</i> ; or nearly the English sound in <i>fur</i>	Barköl.
(oo)	Used for <i>u</i> (<i>q.v.</i>) only in a few conventional names, chiefly Indian and Chinese	Poona, Foochow.
oi †	The two Italian vowels, frequently diphthongal as in <i>oil</i>	Hanoi.
öi	The diphthong as in French <i>eil</i> and Norwegian <i>höi</i>	Höiland.
ou †	Dissyllabic, and not as French or English <i>ou</i>	Zlatoust, Yaroua.
ow	Used as a diphthongal combination of ö and ü <i>only</i> in the romanisation of Chinese.	Hankow.
p	As in English.	Chemulpho ; Paphos, Haiphong.
ph	As in <i>loophole</i> ; not to be used for the <i>f</i> -sound, except in Greek or conventionally	Qena, Qiryath.
q	Represents <i>only</i> the Arabic Qaf (ق) and the Hebrew Qof (פ) : i.e. a guttural <i>k</i> (as a rule)	Namakwa, Kworra.
qu	Should never be employed to represent the sound of <i>kw</i> : thus, not Namaqua, Quorra, but	Burgos, Masikesi.
r	As in English ; should be distinctly pronounced.	Ruschuk.
s‡	As English <i>ss</i> in <i>boss</i> , not as in <i>these</i> or <i>pleasure</i>	'Athlith, Thingvellir.
sch	As in <i>discharge</i>	Zülü ; Rüanda.*
sh	As in English.	Üsküdar.
t†‡	As in English.	Kikuyu, Maya.
th	Hard <i>th</i> as in <i>thick</i> , not as in <i>this</i> (except conventionally in Fijian)	Kwale, Wadi.
u	Long as in <i>rude</i> , or as <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> ; short as in <i>pull</i>	Zhob.
ü	As in German ; equals the French <i>u</i> , as in <i>tu</i>	
v	As in English.	
w	As in English.	
x	Always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> ; it should not be used as a terminal vowel, <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> being substituted ; e.g. not <i>Kwaly</i> or <i>Wady</i> , but ...	
z	As in <i>gaze</i> , not as in <i>azure</i> .	
zh	As the <i>s</i> in <i>treasure</i> , the <i>z</i> in <i>azure</i> , or the French <i>j</i> in <i>je</i> ; but for the sound in Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese use <i>j</i> (<i>vide</i> note above under <i>j</i>)	

¶ The true Italian ö is broader than this : almost as in *broth* (= R.G.S. II. *a:w*).
The letter o is conventionally used for this sound in certain names in Nigeria, Tonga, etc. :
e.g. Oyo, Fofoa.

* The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use.

† Pronounced differently in Greek.

‡ See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

NOTES

The doubling of a vowel or a consonant is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound, and should otherwise be avoided

Nuusafee, Moorea,
Jidda, Muhammad.

Accents should not generally be employed ; but in order to indicate or emphasise the stress, an acute accent may be used ...

Sarawak, Qántara,
Tong-atábu, Paraná.

A long or short mark over a vowel (*e.g.* á, ó) should only be used (and that sparingly) when without it there would be danger of mispronunciation*

Küt, Kyōto, Abōso.

Hyphens will not be used except to indicate pronunciation or with the particle -i- (in Persian, Fijian, etc.)

Ta-if; Pusht-i-Kuh,
Nuku-i-Ra.

Inverted Comma and Apostrophe.—The inverted comma ' is employed only to represent the Arabic 'ain, ئ and the Hebrew 'ayin, י. The apostrophe ' in foreign words indicates a liquid sound (see below).

Liquid Sounds.—The occasional "liquid" or "palatalised" sound of d, l, n, s, t, etc. (as in d'you, lure, new, pursue, tune, etc.) is as a rule sufficiently represented by a following y ; where, however, owing to a following consonant, or to the letter in question coming at the end of a word, the y is inapplicable, the liquid sound will be represented by an apostrophe, thus : d', l', n', s', t', etc.

The "Neutral Vowel."—The "indeterminate" or "neutral" vowel sound (er), i.e. the sound of a in marine, e in often, i in stir, io in nation, o in connect, ou in curious, u in difficult, etc., e in French je, or the often unwritten vowel (- Fat-ha) in Arabic, etc., is represented as a rule by a : as in Basra, Hawiya ; but sometimes by e, when the sound approximates more to e than to a : as Meshed, El Gezira.

(In any guide to pronunciation issued by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the "neutral vowel" is represented generally by the italic e : occasionally also by italic a or u.)

This sound must not be confused with e-mute, where the e is not sounded at all : as in Abbeville.

Nasal Vowels.—In illustrating the pronunciation of French, Portuguese, Polish, etc. nasal vowels, the nasalisation will be represented by italic n : as Częstochowa, pr. Chǟnstokhóva.

* ē and ö are conventionally used to represent the Greek ēta (η) and ömega (ω) : Kythéra, Kös.

EDWARD GLEICHEN, Major-General,
Chairman, P.C.G.N.

Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.
1932.

ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

TEUTONIC.

Dutch.

DUTCH belongs to the Low German group of Teutonic languages which includes Flemish, Frisian, and English. The alphabet is the same as ours; but c (except in ch, sch), q, x, and y, occur only in words of foreign origin, though y used at one time to be written for ij. In the pronunciation of the consonants Dutch resembles (High) German more closely than English. The vowels are lengthened by being doubled. The mark of diaeresis " is used over the second of two vowels to show that they do not form a diphthong: e.g. Mariënberg, Goënga. 's before a name is an abbreviation of des, the genitive of the definite article: e.g. 's Gravenhage=the Hague, hedge (of the Count). 't is an abbreviation of het, the definite article neuter: e.g. Stad-aan-'t Haringvliet (=town on the Herring-brook).

a, au, f, h, i, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, x, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

DUTCH.	R.G.S. II.	
aa	a	Long as in <i>father</i> : Alkmaar.
auw, aoe	au	Blauwkapel; aoe chiefly in Malay names: Laoet.
b	b, p	p when final: Hub; otherwise b.
c	s, k	s before e, i, z: Cillaarshoek; otherwise k.
ch	kh, k	(But see also sch.) Always guttural: Vechel, Utrecht. Sometimes pr. k.
d	d, t	t when final: Helmond, Sittard; otherwise d.
dj	j	Chiefly in Malay names; pr. between dy and j: Djambi.
e	e, e	The "neutral vowel," as <i>e</i> in French <i>je</i> , at the end of a word and in the prefixes <i>be-</i> , <i>ge-</i> , <i>ver-</i> , and the suffixes <i>-el</i> , <i>-em</i> , <i>-en</i> , <i>-er</i> : Eede, Bergen, Bokstel; otherwise e: Breda, pr. Bredá.
ee	e	Long, as in <i>eh</i> : Zeeland.
eeuw	e+v	if followed by a vowel: Leeuwarden;
	e+u	otherwise: Groot-Leeuwte.
ei	—	Between ai and ei: Leiden.

DUTCH.	R.G.S. II.	
eu	ö	Heuvel.
g	kh	or a trifle softer and less guttural : Gelderland, Bergen, Halfweg.
ie	i	Long, as in <i>marine</i> : Biervliet.
ieuw	i + v	if followed by a vowel : Nieuwediep ; otherwise : Nieuwstad.
ij	i + u	Between ai and ei, almost as i in <i>ice</i> : Nijmegen ; the neutral vowel in termination -lijk.
j	y	Joure, Oranje.
n final	—	Often omitted in pronunciation.
ng	ng	A single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Amerongen.
oe	u	Doesburg.
oei	ui	Boeikop.
oo	ö	Long, as in <i>both</i> : Ootmarsum, Zoom.
ooi	öi	Something like oe in <i>poetry</i> : Balgoot.
ou	au	Gouda.
ouw	au + w	if followed by a vowel : Brouwershaven ; otherwise : Grouw.
qu	kw	Quirijnstok.
sch	skh, s	skh, almost sk (quite so in Friesland) : Scheveningen, Terschelling ; s when final : 's Hertogenbosch.
sj	sh	Sjungadijk ; (except when in adjoining syllables).
th	t	But generally occurs in adjoining syllables : Oosthuizen = Oost huizen.
tj	ch	In Malay names : Tjilatjap.
u	ü, ö, u	ü at the end of a syllable : Utrecht ; otherwise ö : Urk, Middelburg ; but before a final or a double consonant it is pr. like the "neutral vowel" u : Gorkum, Schuddebeurs.
ui	ai	Spoken with a touch of öi in it and the mouth open : Zuiderzee, Sluis : a difficult sound.
uu	ü	Long, as in French <i>nature</i> : Duurstede.
v	f	Soft, practically v : Vlissingen (Flushing).
w	--	Between v and w, nearer to v : Winterswijk.
y	--	Between ai and ei, almost i in <i>ice</i> ; now generally written ij : IJmuiden, formerly Ymuiden.
z	--	Between s and z : Zuiderzee.

Cape Dutch or Afrikaans. (See p. 74.)

German.

GERMAN forms the High German branch of the Teutonic languages. It is still largely printed in Gothic characters ; but Latin characters are used on maps, the only peculiarity being the ß for ss. The alphabet is the same as the English, but the sign ü is used over a, o, u, to alter the sound of these vowels. Capital Ä, Ö, Ü, are sometimes written Ae, Oe, Ue.

When “ occurs over e, i, it indicates that they do not form a diphthong with an adjoining vowel. The sound of English and Arabic j is foreign to German, and is represented in foreign names by dsch or dj; while the sound of French j and Slavonic ž, ž, which is foreign to English and is represented in R.G.S. II. by zh, is also foreign to German, and is represented by sh.

a, b, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, t, u, ü, x, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

GERMAN. R.G.S. II.

aa	a	Long : Aachen.
ä, ae	ä, e	ä in long syllables: Mähringen; almost e in short: Eichstätt.
au	au	With the a pr. rather gutturally : Braunstein.
äu	—	oy as in Engl. boy, preceded by a slight a sound: Häusern.
ay	ai	Haynau.
c	ts, k	ts before ä, e, i, y: Celle—mostly in foreign words; otherwise k: Coburg (rare).
ch	kh, k	The kh has two sounds*: kh guttural after a, au, o, and u: Regenbach, Loch, Bruch; and kh palatal after ä, e, i, ö, ü, or a consonant: Lech, Spicheran, Mörringen. (In Saxony the palatal kh sound approximates to sh: Chemnitz.) ch initial, with the above exception and Charlotten(pr. Sh), is pr. k. (See also chs, sch, and tsch.)
chs	x	Sachsen; except when forming part of two syllables: Reichstadt.
dt	tt	Ingolstadt.
e	ɛ, e	The “neutral” vowel (<i>e</i> in Fr. <i>je</i>) when final, or in an unaccented prefix or final syllable: Riesengebirge; otherwise = e. Almost always = e in Austria.
ee	ɛ	Beelitz.
ei, ey	ai	Almost i in <i>ice</i> : Eifel, Freyburg.
eu	—	As oi in <i>oil</i> : Neustadt.
g	—, g	g final after a vowel is pr. soft, almost like palatal kh (v. ch): Leipzig, Steg; otherwise it is pr. hard, except in S. Germany, where g medial before e or i, or g final after r, is frequently softened as above: Regensburg. It is never pr. like our j. (In Berlin, &c., it is often pr. as y.)
h	h, —	h at the beginning of a syllable: Hildesheim; otherwise mute: Ehingen, Gütersloh.
ie	i	Long : Siegen (except when in different syllables: Oranienburg).
j	y	Jena.
ng	ng	Generally a single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Göttingen.
oo	o	Wangeroog.
ph	ph, f	Found only in words of Greek origin.
qu	kv	Quedlinburg (rare).
r, rh	r	Guttural (not “trilled” †): Rostock, Rhein.

* In the Tirol it is practically always guttural.

† Except in Mecklenburg and some other parts.

GERMAN. R.G.S. II.

s	z, s	As z, between two vowels: Eisenach; otherwise s (except in sp, st).
sp, st	shp, sht	When before p or t, s is generally pr. sh: Spandau, Rastatt. (Not in Hanover.)
sch	sh	Schneidemühl.
ss, ß, sz	s	Kassel, Preußen.
th	t	Leuthen; but when forming parts of adjoining syllables the letters are pr. separately: Rutheim.
tsch	ch	Deutschland.
tz	ts	Pritzelwitz.
v	f	Havel.
w	v	Weimar.
y	y	Bayern (rare). (See also ay and ey.)
z	ts	Mainz.

The following is the German Gothic alphabet:—

ä, a,	ꝑ α	ß, b,	ꝑ ꝑ	ç, c,	ꝑ ꝑ	ð, ð,	ꝑ ꝑ
ë, e,	ꝑ ñ	ſ, ſ,	ꝑ ꝑ	ø, g,	ꝑ ꝑ	þ, þ,	ꝑ ꝑ
í, i,	ꝑ i	ȝ, ȝ	ꝑ ꝑ	æ, f,	ꝑ ꝑ	ɛ, l,	ꝑ ꝑ
ṁ, m,	ꝑ m	ñ, n,	ꝑ ꝑ	œ, v,	ꝑ ꝑ	ƿ, ƿ,	ꝑ ꝑ
ꝑ, q,	ꝑ q	ꝑ, r,	ꝑ ꝑ	ſ, ſ, ȝ,	ꝑ ꝑ	ff, þ,	ꝑ ꝑ
ꝑ, t,	ꝑ t	ll, u,	ꝑ ꝑ	v, v,	ꝑ ꝑ	ƿ, w,	ꝑ ꝑ
ꝑ, r,	ꝑ r	ø, ø,	ꝑ ꝑ	z, z,	ꝑ ꝑ		

Danish.

DANISH belongs to the Scandinavian group of Teutonic languages. The alphabet is the same as the English, with the addition (at the end) of æ and ö. The latter letter is often written ø, and is sometimes also written (but not printed) ö. c, q, w, and z, are only found in words of foreign origin. The stress mostly falls on the first syllable.

The general pronunciation of Danish may be termed short and jerky. f, i, l, m, n, o, r, s, u, x, and ö, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

DANISH. R.G.S. II.

a	a, (ä)	a when short or before r: Langeland, Assens, Marstal; otherwise it tends towards ä: Slagelse, Haderslev. (The pure ä sound is "cockney," and confined to Copenhagen and environs.)
aa	o, aw	o when short: Aalborg; aw when long: Aarhus, Gudenaas.
aj	ai	Ajstrup.
av	au, av	av when followed by a vowel: Endelave; otherwise au: Stavrby, Köbenhavn (pr. Köbenhaun).
b	b, p	Hard b, almost p: Nyköbing; p when final: Tiköb.

DANISH. R.G.S. II.

c	s, ts, k	s or ts before e and i : Fredericia (-tsia) ; otherwise k.
ch	g, k, sh	According to foreign language: Lerchenborg (g), Christianshavn (k); Charlottenlund (sh).
d	d, dh, —	Hard d, almost t, when initial: Danmark ; dh when preceded by a vowel: Hadsund, Örsted ; usually mute after l, n, r, and before s and t: Brandsö Ruds, Fjord, Gedsted (pr. Gesdedh).
dd	dh	Odde.
e	e, (ä), e	When short, tends towards ä ; when final or otherwise unstressed, becomes the neutral vowel.
eg	ai, egh, ek	ai before l and n: Teglstrup Hegn ; otherwise egh : Stege ; or ek : Egtved.
ej	ai	Vejle, Gilleleje.
ev	eu, ev	ev when followed by a vowel: Greve ; otherwise eu : Haderslev.
g	gh, k, g	Very soft gh after a vowel or l: Mariager, Helgenæs ; often mute at the end of a word: Viborg, Lemvig ; nearly k before t: Jammerbugt ; otherwise g : Give, Gylling.
h	h, —	Always mute before j and v : Hjørring, Hverringe, and in a few other names: Brahesborg ; otherwise h.
j	y, —	Generally y : Jelling, Gadbjerg ; but mute and now generally omitted after g and k : Gjedser (pr. Gesser), Kjelst. The name Sjælland (Zealand) is pr. Shellan or Syellan.
k	k, g	Becomes g after s and in kk: Skanderborg, Flakkebjerg.
kj	k	See j above. Kjøbenhavn is now generally written Köbenhavn.
ng	ng	One sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Helsingör.
oe	o-e	The two vowels are pr. separately: Troense.
ov	ou, ov	ov when followed by a vowel: Orehoved ; otherwise ou : Hvidovre, Nakskov.
p	p, b	Becomes b after s and in pp : Spøsbjerg, Vipperöd.
qu	kv	In foreign words only : Quintus.
sch	sh	In foreign words only : Schelenborg.
sj	sh	Rare : v. j above.
sk	sg	Always : Skælskør, Skive, -skjold (pr. -sgyol) (never sh as in Norwegian or Swedish before e, i, &c.).
t	t, d	Becomes d after s and in tt : Struer, Otterup.
th	t	Thisted.
v	v	v in general, but see av, ev, ov, yv, öv.
w	v	In words of foreign origin only : Wedellsborg.
y	ü, ö	Nysted (pr. Nüsdedh) ; Lyngby, pr. Löngbü.
yv	üu, üv	üv when followed by a vowel : Tyvelse ; otherwise üu : Syv.
z	s	Benzon.
æ	ē, ä	Æbeltoft, pr. Ēbeltoft ; Holbæk, pr. Holbäk.
øj	oi	as in oil: Højstrup.
öv	öu, öv	Löve, pr. Löve ; Stövring, pr. Sdöuring.

Norwegian.

THE language commonly spoken in Norway, called Riksmål, was originally Danish, but has a distinct pronunciation and a somewhat changing orthography. (No account is here taken of Landsmaal, an officially recognised language constructed from modern dialects of Old Norwegian, though there is a tendency to give geographical names in Landsmaal form : *e.g.* Hamarøy, Straumen, vatn, for Hammerö, Strömmen, vann.)

The Norwegian alphabet is the same as the English, with the addition of æ, ö (ø) and å at the end. c, q, w, x and z occur in words of foreign origin only, the x in native words being now expressed by ks.

The vowels are short before a double consonant or two consonants : Drammen, Sande ; and short vowels are now indicated by doubling consonants formerly written singly.

a, ai, f, i, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, u, v, x, z, ö, are pronounced identically with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different :—

NORWEGIAN. R.G.S. II.

(aa)	aw	See å at end of alphabet.
au	äu	Like Cockney ow in <i>cow</i> : Haugesund.
b	b	Sometimes equivalent to p (and in such cases is now replaced by p), especially in names with Håb and Åben (now Håp, Åpen).
c	s, k	Rare ; s before e, i, y : Ceciliekronie ; otherwise k.
d	—, d	Usually mute after l, n, r, and long vowels, when in the same syllable, and in -stad : Austervold, Söndfjord, Harstad ; but ld is now replaced by ll : Fjeld, now Fjell ; and nd is replaced by nn in some words : Vand, now Vann ; but Sand and Sund remain. Otherwise d. Final d sometimes = t : -fod ; but in such cases d is now replaced by t : -fot.
e	e, ä, e	The “neutral vowel” e when final, and in final -en, -er, -et (if -et is the definite article, in which case the t is mute) : Norge, Horten, Ustaoset ; otherwise e : Enebak, p. Enebak.
eg	äi, eg	A sound between ai and ei when followed by l or n, and in the 1st personal pronoun, jeg ; otherwise eg : Egersund, Vega.
ei	äi	A sound between ai and ei.
g	y, k, g	y before i, ei, öi, and y : Giske, Gyland ; k (and now replaced by g) before t : Sandebugt ; mute in final -ig ; otherwise g : Bergen.

NORWEGIAN. R.G.S. II.

gj	y	Gjövik.
gn	ng-n	Sognefjord.
h	—, h	Mute before j and v: Hjelle, Hvaler; otherwise h.
j	y	Jelö, Mjölfjell.
k	ky, k	ky before i, ei, and y: Kirkebø, Kykkelsrud; otherwise k. (See, however, kj and sk.)
kj	khy	The sound heard in <i>Kinlochewe</i> : Kjosen.
ng	ng	A single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Hardanger.
o	aw, o	aw (short) before two consonants: Opset; otherwise between ö and ü: Lofoten.
sj, skj	sh	Mosjöen, Skjold (pr. Shol).
sk	sh, sk	sh before e, i, j, y: Skedsmo, Skien, Skyvann; otherwise sk: Skøyen, Skryken.
th	t	Thamshavn; except in adjoining syllables: Stat-helle.
tj	khy, ty	Tjern, pr. Khyern; ty only in the word tjener.
w	v	In words of foreign origin only.
y	ü	Bygland, Vestby.
æ	ä	Generally broader than a in <i>fat</i> : Lærdal, Svolvær. The short æ is now replaced by e in many words, as Gress, Nes, Verk, Sne, Bre.
öi, öy	öi	Tryvandshöiden, Kråkeröy.
å	aw	This Swedish letter is now used for aa and is pronounced approximately as aw in law though not so broad: Ålesund.

Swedish.

SWEDISH belongs to the Scandinavian group of Teutonic languages. The alphabet is the same as the English, with the addition (at the end) of å, ä, and ö; but c (except in ck), q, w, and z are now used in words of foreign origin only.

Swedish orthography has recently undergone certain reforms, as follows:—ä is now generally written for the short e, e.g. Hälsingborg for Helsingborg; k and s for hard and soft c, e.g. Karlshamn for Carlshamn, Simrishamn for Cimbrishamn; k for q before v, e.g. Bergkvara for Berg-qvara; k and t for g and d before t, e.g. Bukt for Bugt, Vittskövle for Widtsköfle; v for w, e.g. Vinslöv for Winslöf; t for th, e.g. Thorhamn for Thorhamn, except in adjoining syllables, e.g. Grythyttan; v for f when it was pronounced v, viz. when final, and when medial not followed by s or t: e.g. Älv for Elf, Gävle for Gefle; while f and h are omitted before v, e.g. Huvud for Husvud, Ven for Hven. Letters formerly written single are now often doubled, e.g. Uppsala for Upsala, Hässleholm for Hesleholm, Gotland for Gotland. It will be seen that these changes have affected some names to the extent of two or three letters.

The stress in Swedish generally falls on the first syllable, except in the case of the prefixes *be-* and *för-*.

It must be noted that in Northern Sweden the majority of place-names are Lapp, a totally different language akin to Finnish.

Swedish is spoken in a somewhat deliberate, sing-song way, very different from the "jerkiness" of Danish.

a, b, e, f, h, i, l, m, n, p, s, t, v, x, and ö, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

SWEDISH. R.G.S. II.

c	s, k	s before e, i, and y, now in words of foreign origin only : Cederslund ; k before a, o, u, or a consonant : Carlsborg ; but such a c is now generally written k.
ch	sh, k	In foreign words according to their origin : Charlottenberg, Christianstad (now written Kristianstad).
ck	k	Stockholm.
d	—, d	Mute before j when initial : Djursholm ; otherwise as d : Tidaholm, Halmstad, Marstrand.
g	g, y	y before e, i, y, ä, ö : Gävle, Sverige ; lg and rg become l' and r' : Älgå, pr. El'hölt, Göteborg, pr. Ytterby'. Otherwise g : Gårdby, Ödeshög.
gg	gg	Not as gy : Vaggeryd.
gj	y	Gjutaregården.
gn	gn	Signesbo, pr. Singnesbo.
hj	y	Hjo.
j	y	Jönköping (but see kj, sj, skj, stj, tj).
k	ch, k	ch, almost t', before e, i, y, ä, ö : Lysekil, Norrköping, Kävlinge ; otherwise k : Kalmar, Björkvik.
kj	ch	Kjula.
lj	y, ly	l is silent before j when initial : Ljungby ; otherwise ly : Siljan.
n	—, n	n final after m is mute : Oskarshamn ; otherwise n.
ng	ng-	A single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Ängelholm.
o	u, o	Tends towards u : Karlskrona, Falsterbo, Osby ; but in "short" syllables (difficult to define) as the English o in <i>not</i> : Stockholm, Omberg.
q	k	Now in foreign words only.
r	r	Rolled on the tongue-tip in the North, and in the throat in the South. Sometimes almost mute before d, n, s, and t : -gård (pr. almost -gawd) ; -fors (pr. -fos).
sj	sh	Sjunnarydsjön.
sk	sh, sk	sh before e, i, j, y, ä, ö in stressed syllables : Skillinge, Skövde, -skjöld (pr. -shöld) ; otherwise sk : Eskilstuna, Skanör, Långträsk.
stj	sh	Stjärnvik : pr. Shänvik.
tj	ch	Tjörnarp : pr. Chönarp.

SWEDISH. R.G.S. II.

u	ö, ü	When short, tends towards ö: Sundsvall, Uppsala ; when long, tends towards ü: Eskilstuna.
w	v	Now in foreign words only.
y	ü	Ystad, Ytterby.
z	s	In words of foreign origin only.
å	o, aw	o when short: Ångermanland ; aw when long : Åhus, Målerås.
ä	ä, e	ä when long : Gävle, Värnamo ; e when short : Häl- singborg, Hjälmaren.

Icelandic.

ICELANDIC belongs to the Scandinavian branch of Teutonic languages, and is the direct descendant of Old Icelandic, the language spoken by colonists from Norway and North Britain before Old Norwegian developed as a separate tongue. Modern pronunciation probably differs considerably from that of the classical period of the Sagas. The alphabet includes special characters for dh and th, and like Danish adds æ and ö at the end, while all the other vowels, including y, may be altered in value by the acute accent ' . a, e, i, o, ö, u before ng, nk, are pronounced as Icelandic á, ei, í, ó, au, ú. There is no w ; and c, q, and z, are little used. Consonants when doubled are pronounced twice. The stress is always on the first syllable.

a, b, d, e, ei, h, i, l, m, n, ö, p, r, s, t, v, x, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different :—

ICELANDIC. R.G.S. II.

á	au	Lágafell, Leirá.
au	öi	Nauteyri, Staðarhraun.
D, ð	dh	Never initial : Staðastaður, Breiðifjörður.
é	ye	Also written je : Trékyllisvík or Trjekyllisvík, Slétta or Sljetta.
ey	ei	As in <i>rein</i> : Reykjavík, Eyrarbakki.
f	v, b, f	Sometimes v when medial or final : Höfðabrekka, Hof ; b before l and n : Krafla, Rafnseyri ; f always at the beginning of a syllable ; Faxafjörður.
g	gh, gy, g	Sometimes=gh, but never as initial : Vogar, Dagverðarnes ; gy, sometimes almost y, before e, i, y, æ : Gilsbakki ; otherwise g : Garðar, Gaulverjabær.
hv	kw	Hvammur, Hvítá.
í	í	Long, as in <i>marine</i> : Ísland.
j	y	Jökulfirðir, Brjánslækur.
k	ky, k	ky before e, i, y, æ : Keflavík, Kirkjuvogur ; other- wise k : Kúvikur, Hekla.
kk	hk	Stykkishólmur.
ll	tl	As in <i>Scotland</i> (not as in <i>little</i>) : Eyjafjallajökull, Hvoll.

ICELANDIC. R.G.S. II.

n	—	Sometimes mute before s : Vatnsdalur, pr. Vassdalur.
ng	ng, ngg	One sound, as in <i>singer</i> , before l and n : Tungnaá ; otherwise as in <i>finger</i> : Norðtunga, Ingólfshöfði.
nn	dn, nn	After a diphthong or a vowel with the acute accent ' , pr. dn (rare) : Goðasteinn. Otherwise nn.
o	o	As in <i>not</i> : Krossholt, Ok.
ó	ó	Long, as in <i>both</i> : Ólafsvík, Snóksdalur.
p	f, p	Pr. f before s and t : A'lptá ; otherwise p.
pp	hp	Hreppur.
tt	ht	Dettifoss.
rn	dn	Horn.
u	ö	Short : Bildudalur, Suðurfirðir ; the termination -ur is sometimes written -r.
ú	ü	Búðir, Útskálar.
y	i	Dyrhólar, Þykkvibær.
ý	i	Long : Dýrafjörður, Mýrar.
z	s	Replaces ds : Verzlunarstaður ; or ts : Yztatunga.
þ	th	Only at the beginning of a syllable ; Þingvellir, Geirþjófsfjörður.
æ	ai	As in <i>aisle</i> : Snæfellsjökull, Saurbær.

Other Teutonic Languages.

FAERÖESE is a dialect of Icelandic, with considerable differences of pronunciation. It has been written only since the middle of the nineteenth century, and consequently its orthography is not certain. On the great 1 : 20,000 map of the islands, the Danish and Faeröese names are somewhat confused ; apparently where alternative names are given, the first is Danish and that in brackets Faeröese, e.g. Östvig (Eiðisvík) ; but where no alternative is given the name is Faeröese, except in the case of a name partly composed of a Danish word such as fjord, bygd, kirke, &c., e.g. Nolsö Fjord, Nolsö Bygd, the island being named Nolsö (Nólsoy). Particulars of Faeröese pronunciation with Danish equivalents are given in the margin of every sheet of this map. The principal differences from Icelandic appear to be as follows :—

FAERÖESE. R.G.S. II.

á	oa	Fámjin, Tvörá.
aga	öa	Ómaganes.
ang	eng	Norðaritangi, Langabrekka.
ð	y, v, —	y before i ; Skerðingur, Traðir ; v before u : Suðuroy, Aeðuvík ; mute otherwise : Syðridalur, Skarðsvík.
ei	ai	Viðareið, Leirvík.

FAERÖESE. R.G.S. II.

g	y, v, j,—	Mute at the end of a syllable : Rituberg ; y at the end of a syllable before i : Hagi ; v at the end of a syllable before u : Miðvágur ; j before e, i, y : Gerðir.
hj	ch	Hjallahagi.
hv	kv	Hvannasund, Hvítanes.
í, ý	ui	Svínoy, Mýlingur.
k	ch	Before e, i, y : Keldufjall.
ll	dhl	Böllufjall.
ó	ö, au	ö before more than one consonant : Hólmur ; otherwise au : Mjóvanes.
ógv	egv	Gjógv, Sjógv.
oy	öi	Hoyvík, Sandoy.
öu	övu	Böur.
rn	dhn	Árnafjörður.
u	u	Fugloy, Kunoy.
ú	ö, uiv	ö before more than one consonant : Lyngstúgva ; otherwise uiv : Múlin, Skúvoy.
úgv	igv	Dúgvan.
(þ)	—	Does not occur.

FLEMISH, spoken in the Northern half of Belgium and in Flanders, is practically the same language as Dutch (*q.v.*), but the spelling and pronunciation differ as follows :—

FLEMISH. R.G.S. II.

ae	a	= Dutch aa : Passchendaele, pr. Paskhendale.
ey	ai	= Dutch ei : Maeseyck, pr. Māsaik.
g	g	When initial : Gaepaert, pr. Gapart ; otherwise like Dutch g.
gh	g, gh	g initial : Gheluvelt ; otherwise a dental (not a guttural) gh, pronounced softly, just behind the teeth : Wulverghem.
h	—	Almost mute : Hasselt.
oy	oi	= Dutch ooi : Oyghem.
sch	skh, s	Aerschot, Dickebusch, pr. Arskhot, Dickebüüs.
u	ü	Almost entirely ; rarely = ö.
uy	ai	= Dutch ui (<i>q.v.</i>) : Zuydschoote.
v	v	Gheluvelt.
y	ai	= Dutch ij : Wytschaete, pr. Vaitskhātē.

FRISIAN is an old Low-German tongue still spoken in the Dutch province of Friesland, but being gradually influenced and replaced by Dutch.

KELTIC.

THE Keltic languages form a branch of the Indo-European family, the neighbouring branches being Italic and Teutonic. The Keltic languages fall into three groups, viz. Gaulish, Brythonic, and Goidelic. Gaulish is extinct. Brythonic comprises Breton, Welsh, and Cornish ; Goidelic comprises Irish, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx.

Irish.

OF this latter group, Irish is the oldest and principal member. It has a continuous literary history extending over twelve centuries, and is still spoken chiefly round the western and southern maritime parts of Ireland. There is now little Irish on the coast facing Britain. Irish is highly inflected. There are two genders (three in Old Irish), traces of a dual, five declensions, five cases, and a complex and difficult verbal system.

There are certain peculiarities of pronunciation and orthography, applied under elaborate rules. These have to be studied before the correct pronunciation can be obtained. They relate to

- (a) The distinction between broad and slender vowels.
- (b) Eclipsis.
- (c) Aspiration.

(a) No consonant can be flanked by a "broad" vowel (*a*, *o*, or *u*) on one side and a "slender" (*e* or *i*) on the other. They must either be both broad or both slender (e.g. there could be no such word as *robin* in Irish ; it would have to be either *roban*, *rubon*, &c., or else *ribin*, *rebin*, &c.).

(b) Eclipsis means that certain initial letters are sometimes "eclipsed" or silenced by prefixing others which take the place in the pronunciation of the eclipsed letters. E.g. *Loč n̄a d̄tr̄i ḡcaol*, *Loch na d-trí g-caol*, is pr. *Loch na dr̄ḡaol*, the *t* and *c* being eclipsed. *b* is eclipsed by *m*, *c* by *g*, *d* by *n*, *f* by *bh* (i.e. *b*), *g* by *ng* (as in *singer*, not as in *finger*), *p* by *b*, *s* by *t*, and *t* by *d*.

(c) Aspiration, which affects only consonants, is represented in Irish script by a dot, but in Latin script by an *h* after the letter. The effect of aspiration is to soften or even silence the letter affected ; thus *b* = *b*, but *b*=*bh*, pr. *w* or *v*; *f*=*f*, but *f* is silent. In writing, only *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, and *t* are aspirated. There is a strong tendency to aspirate consonants and then slide the syllables into one other ; thus the ancient place-name *Tir-Amalgaid* is now written *T̄r̄ Amhalḡaidh*, *Tir Amhalghaidh*, and pronounced (angl.) *Tirawley*. Aspiration has sometimes a euphoniac, sometimes a grammatical significance.

The Irish alphabet is identical with the English, except that it has no written *j*, *k*, *q*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, or *z*, though the sounds of several of these letters are heard, as shown in the following Table. Many of the consonants are, as we have seen, aspirated (or dotted), which process gives them in many cases a very different sound from that of the original letter.

The following Table shows as far as possible the values of the Irish alphabet in terms of R.G.S. II. The terms "broad" and "slender" (br. and sl.) here applied to consonants mean that they occur respectively in connection with broad or slender vowels.

IRISH.	LATIN.	R.G.S.II.	
ᾳ ᾳ	a ö	As in <i>not</i> : e.g. first ᾳ in Caḃān (pr. <i>Kov-dawn</i>), Cavan (<i>a hollow place</i>).	
ā	á aw	E.g. second ā in Caḃān , Cavan.	
ae	ae ē	᠀æd̄eal᠀ (lat. <i>Gaedhealg</i>), Gaelic.	
ai	ai —	Short ä, a, or sometimes ö as in <i>not</i> : Ca᠁eal (lat. <i>Caiseal</i>), Cashel (<i>circular stone fort</i>).	
ao	ao ē, wi	Mhaol-řāt , Maelra (<i>bare rath or mound</i>); Mhaol-řiṇ , Mweelin, Meelin (<i>a little round hill</i>): ᠀aoř Dōbaṛ , Gweedore.	
ā᠁	agh {	In the first syllable generally as i in <i>ice</i> .	
ā᠁	adh {		
aoi	aoi ī, wi	Cill Ḡaoře , Kilkee (<i>St. Kee's church</i>); Árđ Caon (lat. <i>Ard Caoin</i>), Ard Keen (<i>beautiful height</i>). Both sounds are well exemplified in the place-names Mastergeehy (Kerry) and Masteragwee (Derry), both representing the Irish Mářiřtřiř ᠀aoře (<i>Master of the Wind</i> , so called from their exposed position).*	
B b (broad)	b b	Baile (pr. <i>Bol-ye</i>) ṫoř, Ballymore (<i>great town</i>).	
b (slender)	b b	Beařja , Barna (<i>a gap</i>).	
b (br.)	bh v,w,vw	As initial: Crajš a' Ḡájτ , Craigavad (<i>the rock of the boat—a mooring-place</i>). As medial, often silent: Baile an Juḃaj Ballinure (<i>the town of the yew</i>); Baile ḥa h-Uḃaj , Ballynahown (<i>the town of the river</i>). As medial or final = v: Caḃān , Cavan; Ujor Ḡub , Lisduff (<i>black fort</i>).	
b (sl.)	bh v	Initial: Uċađ a' Ḡile , Aghavilla (<i>the field of the old tree</i>). Medial: Juḃeař , Inver (<i>river-mouth</i>). Final: Cijsoc a' Tājřb , Knockatarriv (<i>the hill of the bull</i>).	

* Or possibly **mairtīmūřař Š**, *the churning of the wind*.

IRISH.	LATIN.	R.G.S.II.	
C c (br. & sl.)	c	k	Cáiréal, Cashel ; Eircír (lat. <i>Escir</i>), Esker (<i>sandhill</i>).
ċ (br. & sl.)	ch	kh	Loč Móir, Loughmore (<i>great lake</i>). Medial often = h : Dru- hed-aha, Drogheda (<i>the bridge of the ford</i>) ; Acað a' Íle, Aghavilla (<i>the field of the old tree</i>) ; Tulaç, Tulla (<i>a little hill</i>).
D d (br.)	d	dh	Dúrlas (pr. <i>Dhúrlös</i>), Thurles (<i>dissyll.</i>).
τ (sl.)	d	d, d'	Craig a' Báit, Craigavad.
ð (br.)	dh	gh	Initial, almost the Arabic <i>ghain</i> : Eac Óruim, Aughrim (<i>the ridge of the horse</i>). Medial, silent : Inis Meádor, Inismaan (<i>middle island</i>). Final, silent : Baile Nuad, Ballynoe or Newtown.
ð (sl.)	dh	y, —	Initial, y : Leána Ódearg (pr. <i>Lena Yar- ring</i>), Lenaderg (= <i>red meadow</i>) ; aspiration lost in English version. Medial, silent : Arney. Final, silent : Cill Alairt, Killala ; in Munster often = g : Béal atá aui Ógarait, Ballin- hassig.
E e	e	ě	In final position only (<i>vide ej</i>) : Dún Lao- ğáine (pr. <i>Dhun Lérē</i>) (<i>Leary's fort</i>), Dunleary, mod. Kingstown.
é	é	ē	In final position only (<i>vide éj</i>) : Ros Cré Roscrea (<i>Cre's wood</i>).
ea	ea	ă	Baile Breac (lat. <i>Baile Breac</i>), Ballybrack (<i>speckled town</i>) ; Eaglais (lat. <i>Eglais</i>), Aghlish (<i>church</i>) ; Baile Teapáin, Ballygar.
éá	éá	aw	Seán, Seágháin (pr. <i>Shawn</i> , not <i>Shane</i> rhyming with <i>lane</i>), John.
éa	éa}	ě	{ Séamus (pr. <i>Shēmus</i> , as in Engl. <i>shame us</i>), James.
éu	éu}	ě	{
ej	ei	ě	Eircír, Esker ; Ceir, Kesh (<i>a wickerwork causeway</i>).
éj	éi	ě	éj=ě : Léim Lára (pr. <i>Leim Lawra</i>), Lem- lara (<i>the mare's leap</i>).
eo	eo	io, o	Eoghan, Owen.
eoj	eoj	iō+i	Ljor a' Ceojl, Lissakeole (<i>the fort of the (fairy) music</i>) ; the faint i sound after o is lost in anglicised form.
eu	eu	ě	Identical with éa (q.v.), and now generally so written.

IRISH.	LATIN.	R.G.S.II.	
ꝝ ꝑ (br. & sl.)	f	f	ꝝeáraṇṇ ꝑuaṇ (pr. <i>Farran Fuar</i>), Farranfore (<i>bleak, lit. cold, land</i>).
ꝑ	sh	—	Silent: Baſle aŋ ꝑaojτi᷑, Ballyneety (<i>White's town</i>).
ꝓ ꝓ (br. & sl.)	g	g	ꝓor̄t (pr. <i>Gurth</i>), Gort (<i>a tillage field</i>).
ꝓ (br.)	gh	gh	In all respects like ḍ dh (br.), q.v. Initial: Cill ꝓla᷑, Kilglas (<i>green church</i>); the guttural sound of ꝓ is lost in the anglicised form. Medial, silent: T̄ri ꝓa᷑, Tyrone (<i>Owen's land</i>); Cill ꝓa᷑, Killowen (<i>Owen's church</i>); ꝓa᷑, gen. ꝓa᷑. Final, silent: Druim R̄io᷑ (lat. <i>Druim Riogh</i>), Drumree (<i>King's ridge</i>).
ꝕ (sl.)	gh	y	Like ḍ dh (sl.), q.v. Initial: C̄a᷑a᷑ ꝓeall̄a, Annayalla, co. Monaghan (<i>white marshes</i>). Medial, silent: Partr̄a᷑je, Partry. Final, silent: Ca᷑n Domhna᷑, Carndonagh (<i>The Lord's hill</i>); in Munster=g: Baſle aŋ ꝓull̄a᷑, Ballincollig (<i>the town of the boar</i>).
h h	h	h	Used only for euphony, to avoid <i>hiatus</i> , or in Latin script to represent the <i>punctum</i> or dot marking <i>aspiration</i> in the Irish, e.g. p̄ (written ph)=f. ḡ and ḡ (i.e. th and sh) both=h in sound: R̄at̄ Ėn̄a, Raheny (<i>Enna's fort</i>); Ra᷑tean̄, Rahan (<i>abounding in ferns</i>); Baſle na h-In̄re (pr. Bo-ye na h-inshē), Ballynahinch (<i>the town of the island</i>).
í i	i	i { i	Ūr̄in̄ (i+i), Lisheen (<i>a little fort</i>).
ia	i, iā	i, iā	The i of ia is always long=j (q.v.): Ūor̄ L̄ia᷑, Lislea (<i>grey fort</i>).
iai	iā	iā	Seān̄ Ó Br̄iūn̄ (pr. <i>Shawn O'Brien</i>), John O'Brien.
io	io	í	B̄ior̄ra (pr. <i>Birra</i> ; a elided), Birr (<i>spring wells</i>); Baſle B̄riot̄a᷑ (lat. <i>Baile Briot̄as</i>), Ballybrittas.
iu	iu	yū	As ew in <i>newly</i> : Baſle aŋ Juḃaṇṇ, Ballinure.
iui	iui	yūi	As ew in <i>newly</i> followed by i: S̄uiṇ (pr. <i>Shuīr</i>), River Suir.
l l (br.)	l	l	L̄ur̄gāṇṇ, Lurgan (<i>shin, i.e. ridge</i>).
l (sl.)	l	l', ly	As in <i>valiant</i> : Leacāṇṇ, Leckaun, Lacken (<i>a hillside</i>).

IRISH.	LATIN. R.G.S.II.	
ᚠᚩ ᚩ (br. & sl.)	m m	ᚠᚩám, ᚩáam (pr. <i>mawm</i>) (<i>high mountain-pass</i>); ᚩn̄ ᚩ a ᚩB̄oc, Meenabrock (<i>the mountain meadow of the badgers</i> ; <i>eclipsis ignored in angl. version</i>).
ᚩ (br.)	mh w, vw	Caſſleán aጀ ᚩhuilin (pr. <i>Koshlawn a-Willin</i>), angl. Castlewellan (<i>the castle (of) by the mill</i>); Léim aጀ ᚩatájð, Limavady (<i>the dog's leap</i> ; <i>n</i> of article elided); Baile ᚩhúrn̄e, Ballyourney.
ᚩ (sl.)	mh v	Initial: Boč ᚩheſðe, Boveva (<i>Derry (Maev's hut)</i>). Medial: ᚩam̄t̄iጀ Eiñ̄ (pr. <i>Mainister Eivin</i>), Monasterevan (<i>St. Evin's monastery</i>). Final: Gáill̄ (pr. <i>Golliv</i>), Galway.
N ᚩ (br.)	n n	Nář (pr. <i>Nawss</i>), Naas (<i>a fair</i>); Baile Nuad̄ (pr. <i>Bol-ye Nu-a</i>)=Newtown.
O o	o ā, u	As in <i>done</i> : Tuap̄ ᚩ a Fola, Tournafulla (<i>the field of blood</i>).
ó	ó ò	As in <i>more</i> : Dún̄ ᚩðò, Dunmore (<i>great fort</i>).
oí -	oi ā, ē	Árd̄ ᚩ a Croíre (lat. <i>Ard na croise</i>), Ardnacrusha (<i>the height of the cross</i>); Doíre (lat. <i>Doire</i>), Derry (<i>oak-grove</i>).
P p	p p	Polli aጀ púca, Poulaphuca (<i>the fairy's pool</i>).
ƿ ph	f f	
R ᚩ (br. & sl.)	r r	As in <i>road</i> , but rolled as always in Irish: Roř Cré, Roscrea (pr. angl. <i>cray</i>) (<i>Cre's wood</i>).
S ᚫ (br.)	s s	Scárrib, Scarriff (co. Limerick) (<i>a rugged shallow ford</i>).
ጀ (sl.)	s sh	Sjol El̄iȝ, Shillelagh (co. Wicklow) (<i>the seed or progeny of Elaich (?)</i> , then the locality—famous for its oak woods, hence “shilleagh”); Sean-ȝill, Shankill (<i>old church</i>).
ᛏ ᚦ (br.)	sh h	Beag-ȝiȝab, Beglieve (<i>little mountain</i>).
ᛏ (sl.)	t th	As in <i>thick</i> (anglicised forms do not retain the broad sound): Tobap̄ mōr (pr. Thäbber mōr, but angl.) Tubbermore (<i>great well</i>). The Irish sound is heard in “Thurles.” ᚦ (br.) in Irish is a <i>stop</i> , th in English is a <i>spirant</i> .
ȝ t, t', ty	Tȝr aጀ Juðap̄ (pr. <i>Tyir an Yúvar</i>), Ternure (<i>land of the yew</i>).	
ȝ th h	Boč Tola, Bohola (<i>St. Tola's hut</i>).	

IRISH.	LATIN.	R.G.S.II.
ú	u	As in <i>pull</i> : Tulaç , Tullow (<i>little hill</i>).
ú	ú	As in <i>brute</i> : Dún Móri (pr. <i>Dhún</i>), Dunmore.
ua	ua	Tuař Móri (pr. <i>Thū-ar</i>), angl. Toormore (<i>great bleach-green</i>); Fearann Móri (pr. <i>Fu-ar</i>), Farranfore (<i>bleak land</i>).
uaj	uai	Cluanach Eac , Cloonagh (<i>the meadow of horses</i>).
ui	ui	Munne Móri (pr. <i>Mwine</i>), angl. Moneymore (<i>great shrubbery</i>); Druimín , Drimmin (<i>little ridge</i>).

It is to be remembered that, generally speaking, the anglicised forms of Irish place-names in current use are, properly speaking, not names but merely phonetic renderings of the sounds of the Irish names. Occasionally these anglicised forms are quite passable equivalents of the Irish sounds, e.g. Killarney represents *Cill Áirne* (*the church of the sloe-trees*), and Killowen represents *Cill Eogain* (*Owen's Church*) tolerably well except perhaps to the critical ear of the "native speaker"; but most of the names written across the map of Ireland are gross corruptions of interesting poetical or historic native names. A few are literal translations from the Irish, e.g. Windy Gap is *Bealma na Gaoithe* (*the gap of the wind*); Watergrasshill and Nutfield are other examples; but the majority are modernisations which attempt to preserve the pronunciations. Such forms often merge into English words resembling the modernisation, e.g. Ballymoney for *baile muine* (*the town of the shrubbery*) is not a good rendering of the sound, which may be represented as *Bol-ye-mwin-e*. Thousands of names are referable to this type. An interesting case is Longford, which is merely a corruption of the Irish word *Longphort* (p=f), meaning "fortress." Aghada, co. Cork, on the other hand, represents *Ath Phrao*, and means "long ford," but it preserves its Irish name.

Some of the more usual elements may be set forth:—

Bally- represents either *baile*, a homestead or town, as in Ballynure (*baile an iubhair*, *the town of the yew*), or *béal* an *áca* . . ., the mouth of the ford of . . .; Ballytore is *béal áca an Tuaiti* (*the ford-mouth of the bleach-green*). The vast majority of names in Bally- are of the former type, those of the latter being more frequently spelled Ballin-, as Ballina, Ballinamore, &c.

Place-names in Kill- contain either *Cill* (*a church*) or *Coill* (*a wood*): *Cill Ruip*, Killrush (*the church of the peninsula*); *Coill Saitleac*, Kilsalley (*the wood of the willows*). The former type are very numerous, including Killarney, Kildare, Kilbride, Kilkee, Kilgarvan, &c.

The article *an* = "the" (there is no *indefinite article*) enters largely into place-names; the *n* of the article survives in Newry, Navan, Naul, Nurney, &c. Names in Ballin-, Ballyna-, Knockna-, &c., contain the article either in the singular (*an*) or plural (*na*), as Ballincollig, Ballinderry, Ballinakill, Ballynagall, Donegal, Knocknagow, Lisnaskea.

Certain combinations of consonants do not coalesce in Irish, and a short vowel (the "helping" vowel) is heard between them, e.g. *Colm* = *colam* = *Colam*: *Colm Cille*, Colmkille, pr. *Kolam kill-ē* (*the dove of the church*). These groups include cn, lb, lg, lm, rg, gn, rn: *Cnoc* (*Kunuk*) = "hill" appearing as Knock- in place-names; hence the second *o* in the words Donoghue (from *Donncháða*) and Ossory (*Oifírðe*). *Altba*, Scotland, is pron. *Alðba*; *Scibéin* is pron. Skibbereen. This explains the "hibernicisms" arum=arm, helum=helm, &c.

In the combinations ol and on the o is silent, and in ln the n is silent: *Novalais* (= *Nullig*), Christmas.

l̄ng = l or n : Cuailnge = cuale = Cooley. Cf. The great Saga *Táin Bó Cuailnge*, The Cattle Raid of Cooley.

In Connacht and Ulster mn = m̄n and cn = c̄n : Cnoc = c̄noc (i.e. *Kunuk = Kruk*) in those provinces ; Cnoc an tuibhir (*the hill of the yew*) would be anglicised Crockanure in the northern half of Ireland, and Knockanure in the south.

Some plural names are anglicised in an interesting way. Kilbeg means *a little church*, and Na Cealla Beaga *the little churches* (all three words, article, noun, and adjective, being in the plural). This latter name has been anglicised (dropping the article) not as Killybega, but as Killybeks, the -s being the English pl. termination affixed to an already plural name ; cf. Athens.

Provincial differences of pronunciation give varying forms in different parts of Ireland for the same Irish place-name, e.g. Ballynahone and Ballynahown are the N. and S. versions respectively of baile na h-Abhann (*the town of the river*). Similarly, Lisnagore, Lisnagower, &c. ; Clon- and Cloon-, Dun- and Doon-. (See under *aoi* above.) It is interesting to note that the personal name Eibhlín (lat. *Eibhlin*) is anglicised quite normally as *Eveleen* in Connacht and as *Eileen* in Munster.

[References : Joyce, *Irish Names of Places* (3 vols. Longmans). *Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish*, by the Christian Brothers (Gill, Dublin). *Ency. Brit.*, xith Edn., "Celtic."]

Gaelic.

GAELIC belongs to the Goidelic branch of the Keltic languages, and uses the Latin alphabet, omitting j, k, q, v, w, x, y, z. The vowels are divided into broad (a, o, u) and slender (e, i) ; long vowels are indicated by an accent, e.g. m̄l̄n, b̄n̄. The consonants c, ch, d, dh, g, gh, l, n, r, s, t, have two sounds, broad and slender (liquid*), and must be flanked by vowels of the same class, a rule which has been extended to all the consonants, e.g. Toirbheardan (anglicised Torridon). In the groups lb, lbh, lch, lg, lgh, lm ; nbh, nch, nm, nmh ; rb, rbh, rch, rg, rgh, rm, the consonants l, n, r, are long and are followed by the indeterminate vowel, e.g. Loch Gilb, Gleann Eilge, Beinn Dearg, a'Bheinn Mheanbh, pronounced Gilep, Äleke, Jérek, vénev (anglicised Loch Gilp, Glenelg, Ben Derg, Ben Venue). "Aspiration" or "lenition," which plays a great part in Gaelic, occurs (1) as permanent in the body of words and finally, (2) at the beginning of words in accordance with certain grammatical rules, and is indicated by adding h to the consonants (except l, n, r, and s in the groups sg, sm, sp, st) ; e.g. am Mám, but Bealach a' Mhàim (Býalakh e Vaim) ; Druim Fada, but a' Bheinn Fhada (áte ; anglicised Ben Attow). The forms of the definite article, varying according to the gender, number, case, and initial letter of the noun, are an, am, an t-, a', na, na h-, nan, nam.

The stress, which is very vigorous, always falls on the first syllable ; consequently, while the vowel of this syllable preserves its quality, the vowels (except i) of unstressed syllables are dulled, and final vowels of polysyllables are very short and light, e.g. binne, coire, pronounced býne, kóre. Many place-names, however, are not single words but phrases, con-

* E.g. c'ye, d'ye or d', &c.

sisting of a generic term plus a specific qualification. In such cases, the chief stress falls on the qualifying part, e.g. Baile a' Mhuilinn, Loch an Dorb, Camas dà Thighearna, pronounced Balevúlin', Lokhendórep, Kames-dahíarne. Anglicised spellings, which are exceedingly common, give little or no indication of stress position, e.g. Novár, Cránlarich, Balmacára, Cullóden, Álness, Dalmagárrie, Kingússie, Camasúnary; in Gaelic respectively Tigh an Fhuamhair, an Critheannlarach, Baile mac Ara, Cùil-lodair, Alanais, Dail mac Gearraidh, Cinn a' Ghiùsaich, Camas Phionnairigh.

GAE LIC.	R.G.S. II.
a	a, aw, ə a in stressed position; in -an (diminutive ending masculine); -ag (diminutive ending feminine); -ach, -achan: e.g. Bad-sgàlaidh (Bat-skáli); Clachan (-an here denotes material); Cùileag (Kùlak); Carnach; Giùsachan (Gyúsakan). Also in the unstressed part of compounds if this part contains an a originally long or stressed, e.g. am Bànath (em Bána); an Damhath (en Dáva); Conghlais (Koneghlais). Allt is pronounced awlt: Alltan (Awltan); and ann is sometimes awn: Neannta (Nyawnta). Elsewhere neutral.
ai	a, ai, i, u Baile (Bále); Ràthaig (Ráhaik); Meaghlaich (Myeghlikh); u in terminal -aibh (<i>see</i> bh).
ao	ö Long: Aora (Öra); Aodann (Ödenn).
b initial	b Bad-call; Baile na Binne (Binyé).
b non-initial	p Nearly: an Cabar (en Kaper); Loch Gilb.
bh	v Allt a' Bhealaich (Awlt e Vyalikh); abh is often aw, e.g. abhainn (áw-in'), cabhsar (káwsar). Terminally aibh, ibh, tends to u as in pull, e.g. Gallaibh (Gálu); Arcaibh (Arku, Arko); Cataibh (Ka ^b tu).
c slender	k As in skip, e.g. Cill (Kíl, liquid l). After a vowel it is preceded by a puff, e.g. a' Chròic (e Khröi ^b k); Fonn a' Bhuic (Fawn e Vui ^b k).
c broad	k As in scar, e.g. Coire (Kóre); Carn; Crò. After a vowel it is preceded by a puff, e.g. Coire Bhacaidh (Kóre Vá ^b ki); Bracadail (Bra ^b kadal).
ch slender	kh dental As in German ich: Allt na Crìche (Awlt ne Krikhe).
ch broad	kh Loch; Dornach; Carnach.
chd	khk Eireachd (Ärakhk); an Tòiseachd (en Töishakhk).

GAE LIC.	R.G.S. II.	
d slender	j	Cinn-déis (Kin'-jāish); Bàideanach (Bāijenakh).
d broad	hard d	With tip of tongue spread firmly against the teeth: Dùn, Dubhaird (Dú-arj); am Freiceadan (əm Fräkedan); àrd.
dh slender	y, —	Initial, as y in <i>yard</i> , but occurs seldom. After a vowel it is mute: Allt a' Bhadaidh-shamhraidh (Awlt e Vati-havri).
dh broad	gh	Achadh (Akhegh); Monadh (Monegh).
e	—	Regularly convoyed by a before a broad consonant, i before a slender consonant, e.g. an Leathad; a' Chreag; am Preas; an Creachann; Allt Beithe; (<i>see ea, ei</i>). Final e is the neutral vowel.
è	ā	Long and open: Mèinn (Māin'); an Dèabhadh (<i>en</i> Jāvegh).
é	ā, ē	Long and close: Cinn-déis; an Réidhlean (Rēlan).
ea	a, ya, yā	Fireach (Firakh); Meall (Myal); Leathad (Lyā-et).
ei	ā, i, ye, e	Eireachd (Ārakhk); Beinn (Bin'); Neimhidh (Nyévi); Sgeir (Sker).
eu	ā, yā, ia	Breunag (Bränak), Leum (Lyäm); In the North = ia: Feur (Fiar) (but never in breun, leum).
f	f	Am Fasadhb-fearna (<i>Em Fasagh Fyärne</i>).
fh	—	Mute: Tigh an fhasaidh (Tai <i>en</i> asi).
g slender	g, k	Initial, palatal g: Gearrloch; Giodha (Gyegha); Giùsachan. When non-initial it is k, e.g. sgeir (sker); an Claiseann (<i>en</i> Klaikan). Final g = k: Mórusg (Mōresk).
g broad	g, k	Initial, g: Gartaigh (Garti); Garbhád (Garevat). Post-vocalic, k: Lagaigh (Laki).
gh	as dh, <i>q.v.</i>	Tigh Ghearraidh (Tai Ghýari); Loch na Moighe (Loch ne Moi-ē); Meaghlaich (Myeghlikh); Baghasdal (Beghesdel).
h	h	Written h- before a vowel: Airigh na h-aon oïdhche (Āri ne h-ön aikhe); otherwise used only for aspirating consonants.
i	i	Sildeag (Shiljag); fireach (firakh); Inbhir Nis (Inver Nish).
ia	ia	Beinn Shianta (Bin' Hiante).
l, ll, slender	ly	Slender l initial and ll post-vocalic are palatal (ly): Lianaich (Lyanikh); Leathad (Lyā-et); Cal' na Cille (Kal ne Kílye).
l slender	l	Post-vocalic: Maileagan (Mälékan); baile (bále).

GAELIC.	R.G.S. II.	
l, ll, broad	—	(Tongue pressed against lower gum and well spread against the palate) : Allt Labhar ; am Bealach ; Clach na Mallachd.
m	m	Màm ; Meall (Myal) ; Droma (Drome).
mh	v	Nasal: Coill a' Mhùirigh (Vūri) ; Dùndà Ràmh. Medially the v is often faint or mute, but the nasality remains: Leamhnach (Lyavnakh) ; Loch mhic Iomhair (Lokh vil'k Iever).
n, nn, slender	n', ny	(n initial and nn post-vocalic slender); nasal : Neannta (Nyáwntz) ; Neimhidh (Nyévi) ; Baile na Binne (Bale ne Bínye).
n, nn (final) broad		(Position of tongue resembles that for l broad); nasal : Nàst ; Gleann Coimhann (Ko-enn) [ang. Glencoe] ; nn medial is somewhat similar.
n slender	n	Post-vocalic, slightly nasal : Airigh nan Drui-neach ; broad n is similar: am Monadh.
o	o	A' Mhorbhairn (e Vór' airn', angl. Morvern) ; Cuil-lodair.
ð long open	aw	An t-Òban ; an Crò ; a' Chròic ; Bealach nam Bròg.
ó long close	ō	Mórusg ; Mórar ; Fólais [ang. Fowlis] ; Leódas ; Pórainn.
p	p	Pórainn ; Spé ; Spiathan (Spia-an). When post-vocalic it is preceded by a puff: an Apuinn (en A ^b pēin).
ph	f	Baile-phùir ; Srath-pheofhair (Sra-fyóer) [ang. Strathpeffer].
r	r	Ros ; Ruadhstac (Ruaghsta ^b k) ; na Ruighean (Ruien).
rr	rr	Inbhir-bharr ; Drochaid Charra ; Carrann. Terminally -arr is almost the same as -àr : barr ; an Carr.
s slender	sh	Siadar ; Sealainn (Shalint') [ang. Shetland] ; Loch Sianta [ang. Holy Loch].
s broad	s	Sàbhal ; Sannachan. In both cases mute after an t- : an t- Seanchreag (hanekhrek) ; Port an t- Saoir (töir) ; Rudha an t-Sàsain (tāsain).
sh	h	Gearraidh Shòais (Gyári hō-aish).
t slender	ch	An Teallach (Challakh) ; an Teampull (Champell). After a vowel it is preceded by a puff : a' Phait (e fai ^b t) ; Lìte (Li ^b tē, ang. Leith).
t broad	t	Initial, like d but more explosive : Tamhna-chan ; Tarbhaidh. After a vowel it is preceded by a puff : Atadail (A ^b tadel).

GAEILIC.	R.G.S. II.	
th	h	Clearly sounded when initial : Inbhir-Thòrsa (Inver-Hòrsa, ang. Thurso); medially often faint : Ràthaig Mhóir (Râhaik Vôr) ; terminally mute : Ràth (Râ).
u	u	In stressed position ; otherwise neutral and seldom found: Urrath(Urra); Loch Ùsaidh (Lokh Úsi).
ui	ui	Muigh-bhlàraidh (Mui-vlâri).

The following list gives some of the commoner ground-features in their Gaelic form :—

- abhainn (avin'), river.
- achadh (akhegh), field.
- baile [ang. bally] (bale), stead ; homestead.
- beinn (bin', almost bing), peak ; hill ; ben. beinne (genitive) (bínye).
- cadha (ká-e), steep path.
- camas (kámes), a bay.
- ceann (kyann), head ; [ang. Kin-, Ken-].
- cladh (klegh), a burial-place.
- cnoc (kno^hk), hill ; [ang. Knock].
- coire (kore), a corrie.
- eas (es), waterfall.
- gearr (gyâr), short.
- gleann (glann), glen.
- innis (inish) [ang. Inch ; -ish (*v.* -nis) ; -age (Connage, dog-meadow) ; -ishie, a locative form (Camishie)], island ; water-meadow ; green spot, milking-place.
- inbhir (inver), confluence.
- maoil (möil), bald headland or hill. (*Mull* of Kintyre.)
- meall (myal), lump ; lumpish hill.
- monadh (monegh), mountain ; hill ; hill ground ; [ang. Mount (old Mounth), Mont-, -mont, Mon-]. (Capel Mount ; Mont-blairy ; Essilmont ; Moncrieff.)
- muileann (mulenn), mill.
- nis, -nish ; (1) in Norse compounds, cape ; (2) in Gaelic compounds, a reduced form of innis, *q.v.* (Norse : Åskernish, Càllernish ; Gaelic : Cràignish, Mórñish, Brécknish.)
- srath, sra (also stra), strath.
- sruth, sru (also stru), current, stream.
- tigh, tai, house ; [ang. Tay- Ty-]. (Tay-nuilt, Ty-ndrum, for Tigh an uillt, House of the burn ; Tigh an droma, House of the ridge.)

Welsh.

WEELSH (Cymraeg) belongs to the Brythonic branch of the Keltic languages. Its pronunciation is not really difficult, as the sounds of the letters, with very few exceptions, are constant, and the stress is

nearly always on the penultimate syllable (though compounded words retain their proper accents; e.g. Llanrwst, Abersoch). Under certain grammatical rules, initial consonants are subject to "Mutations," as in the following Table:—

	RADICAL FORM.	1ST MUT. Soft or Middle.	2ND MUT. Nasal.	3RD MUT. Aspirate.
First Class (3 mutations)	c	g	ngh	ch
	p	b	mh	ph
	t	d	nh	th
Second Class (2 mutations)	g	(omit)	ng	
	b	f	m	
	d	dd	n	
Third Class (1 mutation)	ll	l		
	m	f		
	rh	r		

For example: radical form Caernarfon = Carnarvon, 1st mut. Sir Gaernarfon = Carnarvonshire, 2nd mut. yng Nghaernarfon = in Carnarvon, 3rd mut. a Chaernarfon = and Carnarvon; radical form Mawr = great (masculine), 1st mut. Fawr (feminine), e.g. Mynydd Mawr = great mountain, Afon Fawr = great river. The definite article Y (Yr before vowels and h) changes the initial of feminine nouns singular into the soft form, e.g. Y Foel Goch, from Moel = hill and Coch = red*; but this rule does not apply to ll and rh.

Many Welsh names have been anglicised, e.g. Dyfi into Dovey, Caerdydd into Cardiff, Pont Nedd Fechan into Pont Neath Vaughan; while, conversely, some English words have been given Welsh forms, e.g. Bede-house has become Bettws. Names like Anglesey, Beaumaris, Snowdon, &c., are obviously not Welsh; nearly all the names in South Pembrokeshire are of Norse origin.

The long vowels are sometimes marked ^.

a, b, d, e, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, th, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

WELSH.	R.G.S. II.	
ae, ai	ai	Nearly : Malldraeth, Craig yr Aderyn.
au	ai	Nearly : Llyn y Cau ; when unaccented terminal it is very short, almost ā : Blaenau.
aw	au	Trawscoed, Mawddach.
c, cc	k	Cefn, Criccieth.
ch	kh	Chwilog, Tan y Bwlch.
dd	dh	Beddgelert, Y Bont Ddu (pr. nearly like English <i>thee</i>).
ei, eu, ey		Between ai and ei : Ceiriog, Penrhyneddraeth, Edeyrn ; (but Lleyn is pr. Hlin).

* The article in this case is wrongly omitted by the Ordnance Survey, which does not spell Welsh names with scrupulous accuracy ; e.g. Clydr Mawr (old edition) and Glyder Fawr (new edition) are both mistakes for Y Glydr Fawr.

WELSH R.G.S.II.

ew	u	Nearly, but preceded by slight e sound : Llewelyn.
f	v	Llanfairfechan, Crafnant.
ff	f	Ffestiniog, Dyffryn.
iw	yu	Rhiwlas.
ll	hl	(Not thl, as often pronounced) : Llangollen ; nearly lh when final : Braich y Pwll.
ng	n-g	As in <i>vanguard</i> : Llangefni.
	ng	As in <i>finger</i> : Bangor.
	ng-	As in <i>singer</i> : Llanfihangel.
ngh		ng (as in <i>finger</i>) aspirated : Llansairynghornwy.
oe	oi	Nearly : Pen y Groes.
ph	f	Diphwys.
rh	hr	Rhos.
si	sh	Nearly, before a vowel : Moel Siabod.
u	öi	A hoarse i, like Russian ü : Llandudno, Ruthin ; it is more like i pure in South Wales.
uw, yw	yu	Nearly : Llangerniyw.
w	u	Llwyngwril, Wnion ; nearly silent when unaccented : Gwlad (= country), pronounced nearly Glad.
	w	In gwy and chwy (unless marked ^ to show that it is the long vowel u) : Gwyllt, Llanrhychwyn.
y	u, öi	Has two distinct sounds : (1) when not in a final syllable it is the "neutral" vowel like English u in <i>difficult</i> : Ystradgynlais, Machynlleth ; (2) in a final syllable it is a hoarse i, like Welsh u : Mallwyd ; this applies to monosyllables (except y, yr=the, yn=in, and a few others), and the öi sound is retained in compounds : Llyn Gwynant, Melynlyn. In Yspetty Ystwyth the y's are pronounced as (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) respectively, in Dwygyfylchi as (2) (1) (1), in Glyndyfrdwy as (2) (1) (2).

Breton.

BRETON (Brezoneg), spoken west of a line from the Baie de St. Brieuc to the mouth of the Vilaine, is akin to Welsh. The orthography of Breton names is much gallicised ; e.g. k often becomes c or qu ; g before e, i, becomes gu ; em, en, become French nasal im, in, &c. : e.g. Kemper becomes Quimper. There are four main dialects ; that of Vannes is the most distinct, particularly in keeping the stress on the final instead of on the penultimate syllable. Initial consonants are subject to "Mutations," but there is no nasal form as in Welsh, though Breton is full of nasal sounds. The consonants g, b, d, are also subject, when medial, to

"Provection," i.e. after certain words they become k, p, t. The following is the Table of Mutations and Provection :—

Radical Form.	Middle Mut.	Weak Mut.	Provection.
k	g	c'h	
p	b	f	
t	d	z	
g	c'h		k
b	v		p
d	z		t
m	v		
s	z		
gw	w		kw

To these must be added the mutation of ch into j which is peculiar to the Leon dialect, and the assimilation of initial d to preceding n.

The definite article is ar, which becomes al before l and an before d, n, t, or a vowel ; it is not much used in place-names.

French accents are not used except in the spelling of the Vannes dialect.

an and un sometimes represent nasal vowels as in French ; but en, in, on, are never nasal vowels in true Breton.

a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II., except that b and d are explosive as in Gaelic, and n has both hard, liquid, and nasal sounds. The following are different :—

BRETON. R.G.S. II.

ch	sh	Welsh si ; rare.
c'h	kh	Penmarc'h. (The French mispronounce c'h, either as k or mute.)
j	zh	As French j.
lh	ly, l'	
ou	u	Welsh vowel w : Douarnenez.
u	ü, w	As French u ; but sometimes written for w : Guengamp for Gwengamp (Fr. Guingamp).

Other Keltic Languages.

MANX is a Goidelic language akin to Gaelic, but not much spoken now. Some place-names in the Isle of Man are of Norse origin.

OLD CORNISH was a Brythonic language akin to Welsh and Breton. It has not been spoken for two centuries, and its orthography is very doubtful ; but it has left its mark on the names both of places and families in Cornwall.

ROMANCE.

Italian.

ITALIAN is, as might be expected, nearest of the principal Romance languages to the original Latin, apart from the curious change of *l* to *i* after *c*, *f*, *p*; e.g. *Chiara* for *Clara*, *Fiore* for *Flore*, *Piano* for *Plano*. There are many dialects; but Florentine or Tuscan is the purest, though not perhaps in sound, and has become the literary language. In many respects it is almost a model tongue for phonetic purposes. The vowels are remarkably pure, and there are no true so-called diphthongs, though certain pairs of vowels are slurred in rapid speech; e.g. *i* after *c* and *g* and before another vowel is almost absorbed by those consonants. The consonants are very clearly pronounced, and with few exceptions are invariable in sound; when doubled, they are pronounced twice.

The Italians use one accent, the grave ', and only on the last syllable when it is accented.

a, b, d, e, f, i, l, m, n, p, r, t, u, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in the R.G.S. II. system. k, w, x and y do not occur. The following are different:—

ITALIAN. R.G.S. II.

c	ch, k	ch before e and i: Vicenza, Cividale; otherwise k: Carrara, Como.
cc	ch, kk	Shorten the previous vowel; pr. ch before e and i: Lecce, Buccino, pr. Lěche, Büchíno; otherwise kk: Lucca, Malamocco.
ch	k	Alpi Carniche, Chieti.
g	j, g	j before e and i: Genova (pr. Jénova), Perugia; otherwise g: Gargano, Rovigo. gia, gio, giu, generally pronounced ja, jo, ju: Giacomo, Giovanni, Giulio.
gg	j, gg	Shorten the previous vowel; pr. j before e and i: Oggebbio, Reggio; otherwise gg (rare).
gh	g	Voghera, Ghirla.
gl	ly, l', gl	l' before i final or i followed by a vowel: degli, Cagliari; otherwise gl: Figlino.
gn	ny, n'	Bologna, Vignola.
h	—	Mute; rare, apart from ch, gh.
j	i, y	Pistoja. Rare.
o	o, aw	Sometimes almost aw in long syllables: Roma; otherwise o: Napoli, Torino.
qu	kw	Quinto, Squillace (not as in Spanish = k).
s	s, z	z between two vowels: Brindisi, Pisa; otherwise s.
sc	sh, sk	sh before e and i: Sceroia, Brescia; otherwise sk: Scala, Ascoli.
sch	sk	Ischia, Scheggia.
z, zz	ts, dz, z	Generally = ts: Spezia, Abruzzi; sometimes z: Zeno; almost dz after n: Firenze, Lorenzo.

Spanish.

SPANISH, that is Castilian Spanish, is almost as close as Italian to the original Latin; but there are two other languages spoken in Spain (apart from Basque, which is an entirely different language), viz. Catalan in the north-east, more akin to French and Provençal, and Galician (Gallego) in the north-west, approximating to Portuguese. Castilian, being the official language not only of Spain but of Spanish America, is by far the most important of the three. Many names are of Arabic origin.

a, ch, e, f, i, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. (for diphthongs, see Note at end); the following are different :—

SPANISH. R.G.S. II.

b	b, v	b aster m and n and when absolute initial after a pause : Cambrils, Burgos ; otherwise almost v : a Bilbao, Ibiza.
c	th, s, k	th (nearly) before e and i, in Spain : Albacete, Ciudad, Valencia ; s before e and i, out of Spain : La Concepción. Otherwise k : Alcalá, Cuevas.
d	d, dh	d after l and n and when absolute initial after a pause : Novelda, Ronda, Denia ; dh (nearly) otherwise, though nearly mute when final or between two vowels : Madrid (pr. Madhrídh, nearly Madhri), Toledo.
g	kh, g	kh (nearly) before e and i : Gerona, Orgiva ; otherwise g : Málaga, Sagunto.
gu	gw, g	Before a and o = soft gw (in Mexico gua = wa) : Guadaluquivir ; before e and i = g : Figueras, Aguilar.*
h	—	Almost mute : Alhambra, Calahorra, Hijar.
j	kh	Jérica, Trujillo, Badajoz (pr. Badhakhoth), Jumilla.
ll	ly, l'	(Almost y in common speech and in Mexico.) Sevilla, Llerena.
ñ	ny, n'	La Coruña, Valdepeñas.
qu	k	Albuquerque, Quito.
s	th, z, s	Final s sometimes pr. th or z : Linares ; otherwise always s, even when between two vowels : Pedroso.
u	u	(V. also under gu and qu.)
x	x, sh	x between two vowels and in prefix ex- : Vinaixa, Extremadura ; otherwise . sh : Guadix, Torrox.† (But j is now much used for it ; e.g. the town lately written Xeres and pronounced Shereth‡ is now written Jerez and pronounced Khereth (nearly) ; Mexico is now written Méjico and pronounced Mekhiko (nearly) in Spain, but still written and pronounced with an x in Mexico.§)

* When marked with ^{..} the u is pronounced separately : Sigiienza.

+ The Arabic or Berber sh sound of N. Africa is consequently written by Spaniards as x : Xerif, Xexauen, for Sherif, Shishawen.

† Hence "sherry."

§ Mexican x is variously pronounced ; e.g. Exumas = Exumaz, Tlaxcala = Tlackala, Oaxaca = Wa/aka, Axayacatl = A/chayakatl.

SPANISH. R.G.S.II.

y	y, i	y between two vowels or initial before a vowel ; Ayamonte, Arroyo, Yecla ; otherwise i: Alcoy.
z	th, z	th, in Spain : Zaragoza, Cádiz ; z, out of Spain : Santa Cruz, Venezuela.

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

The “tilde” ~ and “crema” .. are used respectively only over n and u; see ñ and gu (note).

The acute accent ' is used to indicate the stressed syllable, if it is not in accordance with the two rules that (i) a word ending in a vowel or in n or s has the stress on the penultimate, and (ii) a word ending in a consonant (except n and s) has it on the last syllable : e.g. Málaga, León, Cortés, Cádiz.

DIPHTHONGS.

The so-called diphthongs are pairs of vowels slurred in pronunciation ; those beginning with a, e, and o, have those vowels predominant ; those beginning with i and u have the second vowels predominant. Exceptions to this rule are marked with the acute accent ; e.g. Andalucía, Riofrío.

Portuguese.

PORtUGUESE is further removed than Spanish from the original Latin and has certain affinities with French, though its vocabulary has remained purer than French or Spanish.

b, d, f, i, l, p, r, t, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in the R.G.S. II. system ; the following are different :—

PORTUGUESE. R.G.S.II.

a	ai, a	ai (nearly) before lh and ge, gi : Alhandra, Almocageme ; otherwise a, though when unaccented it is almost the “indeterminate vowel” : Amarante, Tavira.
ã, æ	—	French <i>in</i> (nearly, but more nasal) : Gollegã, Guimarães.
ão	—	Nearly French <i>an + on</i> (dissyllabic) but more nasal : Fundão.
c	s, k	s before e and i : S. Vicente, Cintra (sometimes spelt Sintra) ; otherwise k : Castello Branco.
ç, cç	s	Before a, o, and u : Bragança.
ch*	sh, k	sh : Monchique, Coruche. In words derived from Greek it = k : S. Christovão.
e	i, e	i (very short) in unaccented syllables and when final : Peniche, Soure ; otherwise e : Evora, Lamego. Also when the final e is accented : Loulé.
eu	e-u	Vizeu.
g	zh, g	zh (or French j) before e and i : Gerez, Vigia ; otherwise g : Braga, Mondego.

* ch is used indiscriminately for sh and ch in African names : e.g. Chire = Shire, Chindio = Chindio.

PORTUGUESE. R.G.S.II.

gu	gw, g	gw before a and o: Guarda; g before e and i: Figueira, Guimarães.
h	(mute)	Bahia, Homem.
j	zh, y, hy	zh (or French j): Beja, Tejo, Juncal; but = y in native names in Portuguese Possessions: Mucojo, Maganja; and when initial in ditto=hy: Jangamo, Jofane.
lh	ly, l'	Batalha, Covilhã.
ll	ll	ll is pronounced as such, and not as the Spanish ll (=ly): Gollegã.
m	—	A nasalised n at the end of a word or syllable, except before b and p: Belem, Alemquer; otherwise m: Almeida, Pombal, Pampilhosa.
n	—	A nasalised n* at the end of a word or syllable except before d and t: Barrancos, Sinfães, Berlenga; otherwise n: Nine, Redondo, Belmonte.
nh	ny, n'	Pinhel, Minho.
o	u, w, o	u when final: Viana do Castello; w between c or g and a vowel: Coimbra, Fragoas; otherwise o, when it sometimes bears the circumflex accent ^: Lagôa, Penamacôr.
õe	—	French on (nearly, but more nasal and liquid): Pegões.
ou	o	Douro.
ph	f	Sta. Sophia.
qu	k, kw	k before e and i: Queluz, Barquinha; kw when before a and o: Quarteira.
s	s, z, sh, zh	s at the beginning of a word or syllable: Santarem, Monsanto; z between two vowels: Vimioso, Casa Branca; sh before c, f, p, ph, qu, t, x: Cascaes, Espinho, Estrello; zh before b, d, g, l, m, n, v, and at the end of a word: Lisboa, Esmoriz, Elvas.
ss	s	Bussaco, Assumar.
th	t	Thomar, S. Thiago.
u	—, u	Mute after g and q before e and i: Figueira, Quintã; otherwise = u: Setubal.
x	sh, z, s, x	sh when initial, and usually in the middle of a word: Xarama, Cartaxo; z in the prefix ex before a vowel: Exalte; s in certain words; x in certain words.
y	i, y	i before a consonant or final: S. Thyrso; y before a vowel: Alvayazere.
z	zh, z	zh at the end of a word: Aviz, Estremoz; other- wise z: Vizeu, Zezere.

* I.e. giving the French nasal sounds of *an*, *en*, *in*, *on*.

Two accents are used in Portuguese: (1) The acute ', to show the stress, especially to distinguish different meanings of words spelt alike; (2) The circumflex ^, to show that a vowel has an i or u sound combined with it, particularly to show that o is pronounced o and not u.

DIPHTHONGS.

Each vowel is distinctly sounded; but see *æe*, *ao*, *œe*, and *ou* (above).

French.

FRENCH is a Romance language, although the name itself signifies Frankish, i.e. Teutonic Frankish. Except in Brittany, where the language is pure Keltic, in French Flanders, and in the Basque country, there are not many place-names of extra-Gallic survival, though some few are derived from the Latinised forms of original names (e.g. Châlons, Marseille, &c.).

The following letters are generally identical in pronunciation with those of the R.G.S. II. system:—

a, b, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, v, z.

The remainder of the alphabet presents no particular difficulty, but the numerous so-called diphthongs, and especially the nasal sounds, are hard to represent with accuracy. These nasal sounds are four in number:—

- (1) am, an, aen (in Caen), em, en (in Lens), aon (in Laon).
- (2) aim, ain, en (in Amiens), eim, ein, im, in, ym.
- (3) om, on.
- (4) um, un, eun.

These sounds resemble much more closely the English sounds, respectively, *ar* (or a in *father*), *ä* (a in *fat*), *aw* (in *awl*), and *ur* (in *fur*)—each with a slight nasal intonation—than the combination of letters usually taken to represent them; e.g. “*Un bon vin blanc*” is much more accurately transcribed into ordinary English as “*Ur baw vä blar*” than as “*Ung bong vang blong*.”

- (5) oin is equivalent to (2) preceded by w.

(These combinations of letters are of course only “nasal” when they form a definite syllable: e.g. in Vimy, Seine, &c., the im, ein, &c., are not “nasal” sounds.)

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
à	a	In place-names only found in preposition à : Pont-à-Mousson.
â	a	The accent implies contraction: Châlons from Catalaunum; Château from Castellum. Generally, but not always, pr. long.
aa	a	St. Vaast.
uen	(nasal)*	Rare: Caen, pr. like French <i>quand</i> .

* V. note above on nasal sounds.

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
ai, âi	ä, e	Calais, St Clair ; when followed by ll = ai liquid : Versailles, Gaillard.
aim, ain	(nasal)*	Paimper, Courtrain.
am, an	(nasal)*	Fampoux, Nantes ; but Ham is pronounced Ham.
ao, âo	o	Rare : Saône.
aon	—	Rare : Laon, pr. as if Lan ; Craonne, pr. as if Cranne.
au	o	Caudebec-en-Caux.
ay	ä, e	Bray, Epernay ; but when followed by a distinct vowel the a and y are pr. separately : Bayonne, Mayenne.
aye	ei	Laye, Abbaye.
b	—, b	Mute when final or practically so : Plomb, Doubs ; otherwise = b.
c	s, k	s before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Cette, Cirey, Nancy ; mute after n : Mont Blanc ; otherwise = k : Cognac, Crèvecœur.
ç	s	Besançon, François.
cc	x, k†	x before e and i : Occidental ; otherwise = k.
ch	k, sh	k in most Greek derivatives : St. Christophe ; otherwise = sh : Auch, Chartres ; (but see p. 25 for its pronunciation in Breton names).
d final	—, d	generally mute : St. Cloud, Gand, Nord ; (but Sud is pr. Süd).
e	e	The “neutral vowel,” as in le, je, &c. : Sedan, Bretagne ; generally mute, or nearly so, when final : Somme, Eure.
é	e	Bangé, Crécy.
è	ä	Sèvres, Compiègne.
ê	ä	Generally long ä : Angoulême ; but sometimes = short ä : l’Evêque.
eau	o	Bordeaux.
ei	ä, ei	ä, as in Seine ; ei as in Creil ; when followed by ll = ei liquid : Marseille ; see also eim, ein.
eim, ein, en	(nasal)*	Reims, Leintrey, Enghien.
em, en	(nasal)*	Tempré, Lens.
eu	ö	Eure, Maubeuge.
eun	(nasal)*	Rare.
ey	ei	Aveyron, Belley.
f	f	Rarely mute : but is so in Les Clefs.
g	g, zh	g before a, o, u ; zh before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Genis, Blangy ; but u or h inserted before one of these latter vowels hardens the g : Guise, Enghien ; mute after final n or r : Lac Long, Strasbourg ; and before t : Doigt.

* *V.* note above on nasal sounds.

† Ajaccio is pronounced in France Azhatsio, locally Ayach.

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
gh	g	Only used before e, é, è, ê, i, ï, y : Enghien.
gn	ny, n'	Champagne, Avignon.
h	—	Mute, or very nearly so : Le Havre.
î	i	Guitres; generally represents i + s.
im, in	(nasal)*	Simplon, Salins.
j	zh	Joigny. (The sound of the English j in foreign words is represented by dj : Djenan.)
k	k	Foreign to French proper : Dunkerque, Kichompré, Kerhuon, &c., are foreign, or partly foreign, names.
l	—, l	Sometimes mute before s, n, d, t, x : Quatre-Fils, Caulnes, Rochefoucauld, Foucault, Saulxures ; mute when final after i : Creil ; otherwise l.
lh	ly, l'	Marilhac.
ll	—	Sometimes l', or y after i : Versailles, Marseille ; otherwise ll, as in Tulle, Lille, Trouville.
ô	o	Long o : Rhône.
oe, oë	o-e	A dissyllable : Samoëns ; (but Woëvre is pr. Wävr or Wävr, and Oex is pr. Ö).
œi	öi	
oeu	ö	Roeux.
oi, oî	wa	Blois.
om, on	(nasal)*	Lombard, Meudon.
oo, oô	o	Long o : Loos, Lac d'Oô.
ou	u	Toulouse.
oui	wi	Ouillon.
oy	wa	Troyes ; when followed by a (real) vowel = wa + y : Noyon.
p	—, p	Sometimes mute when final : Fécamp, St. Loup ; otherwise p.
ph	f	St. Gingolphe.
q, qu	k	Quentin ; kw in a few words : Equateur. q is sometimes used to represent Arabic ق : Qántara.
r	—, r	Sometimes mute in final er, ers : Angers ; but not always : St. Omer, Nevers ; otherwise r (trilled in the south, guttural in the north).
rh	r	Rhône.
s	—, s, z	Generally mute when final : Pas-de-Calais, Doulens ; but not always : Arras, Mons, Reims, Lens, &c. ; sometimes mute before a consonant : Fismes, Vosges ; otherwise s, or z when between two vowels : Braise.

* *V.* note above on nasal sounds.

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
sc	s, sk	s before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Sceaux ; otherwise sk : Escaut.
sch	sh	Rare : Boscherville.
t	—, t	Generally mute when final or in final ts : Belfort, Petits Mulets ; but not always : Sept ; sometimes = s in ti followed by another vowel : e.g. National ; but not always : Armentières ; otherwise = t.
tch	ch	In foreign words : Tchad.
th	t	Sarthe.
u	ü	Montluçon. (<i>V.</i> also under g.)
ui, üf, uy	üi	Bressuire, Puy ; (but generally = i after g, <i>q.v.</i> : Guînes).
um, un	(nasal)*	Humbertville, Melun.
w	w	Foreign to French proper, but common in Walloon names : Woëvre, Longwy ; occasionally pr. v : Wimereux ; or u, in Breton : Aberwrach.
x	—, x, s	Generally mute when final : Roubaix ; but not always : Aix ; s in a few words : six. (Bruxelles is pr. Brûxél in Belgium, but Brûsel by Frenchmen) ; otherwise as x.
y	y, i	Consonantal as y : Yonne ; otherwise as i : Vimy.
ym	(nasal)*	Rare.
z	—, z	Generally mute when final : Cimiez ; otherwise as z : Rodez ; (but Metz is pr. Mess).

The French employ various orthographical signs:—

- (1) The apostrophe ' to denote elision of final vowel: e.g. Côte d'Or.
- (2) The diaeresis or tréma “ over e, i, u, when one of these vowels forms a dissyllable with a preceding vowel: e.g. Aï, Samoëns, St. Raphaël ; except with e, which becomes é: e.g. Réunion.
- (3) The cedilla , under the letter c to give it the sound of s before a, o, u : e.g. Alençon.
- (4) The hyphen, to join words together, very often used in place-names: e.g. Villers-Bretonneux, Bar-le-Duc, Châlons-sur-Marne.
- (5) Three accents†: (i) acute ' over e, used especially when followed by another vowel making a dissyllable with it : e.g. Orléans ; (ii) grave ` over a and e, especially over e when followed by a mute-vowelled syllable : e.g. Sèvres ; (iii) circumflex ^ over any vowel, chiefly to denote contraction and especially the omission of s : e.g. St. Lô for St. Laudus, Nîmes for Nismes (Nemausus).

The definite article is very common in place-names: e.g. Le Havre, La Fère, Les Andelys. Lès means near : Villeneuve-lès-Avignon.

* *V.* note above on nasal sounds.

† Generally omitted over capital letters.

LIAISON.

Although many final consonants are mute in themselves, they are sounded when the next word begins with a vowel or mute h : e.g. Pont-Audemer, St. Hilaire ; in similar cases final s and x are pronounced as z : e.g. Forges-les-Eaux, Abbaye aux Hommes. The t of the conjunction "et" is never pronounced : e.g. Seine-et-Oise.

FRENCH SPELLING OF NON-FRENCH NAMES.

An exhaustive treatise on this subject is to be found in Knox's "Rules for the Transliteration of Place-Names occurring on Foreign Maps" (War Office, 1906), pp. 8-26. A phonetic system has been approved by the Paris and the Marseille Geographical Societies, but it has not come into common use ; and the spellings actually found in French authorities generally follow the ordinary French usage. The following is an abstract of this system, which is very similar to R.G.S. II. :—

- c is discarded.
- ch (French) is written sh.
- ch (English) is written tch (ch in R.G.S. II.).
- e must never be mute.
- eu is written œ (ö in R.G.S. II.).
- h is always pronounced (gh, kh, dh, th, are as in R.G.S. II.).
- i when a semivowel is replaced by y.
- j is the French j (zh in R.G.S. II.).
- j (English) is written dj (j in R.G.S. II.).
- ñ represents the sound of French gn (ny, n' in R.G.S. II.).
- ou (French) is written u.
- q is discarded.
- u (French) is written ü.
- x is discarded (retained in R.G.S. II.).

The lengthening of a vowel is indicated by the circumflex accent, and an interruption of the voice by an apostrophe.

In recent maps of the Belgian Congo the Institut Cartographique Militaire appears to use g, k, sh, u in the English manner, but dj and tsh for English j and ch.

Romanian.

ROMANIAN is in structure a Romance language, but in vocabulary more than half Slavonic, besides including many words borrowed from Greek, Magyar, Turkish, &c. It is written in the Latin character, with diacritical marks to represent Slavonic sounds.

The spelling of Romanian place-names was until recently in a very chaotic condition, the various official maps sometimes showing as many as six different forms for the same name, e.g. Bucuresci, Bucuresci, Bucurescii, Bucuresti, Bucureşti, and Bucureşti, for the capital, whose name is

really pronounced *Bukuréshť* (the last vowel being almost inaudible). Happily, Romanian orthography has recently undergone another of its frequent reforms, which has simplified the spelling by abolishing a number of unnecessary letters. ă, é, ĕ, ī, ó, ū are obsolete, and î nearly so.

a, b, d, f, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, v, x, and z, are pronounced as in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

ROM. R.G.S. II.

ă	ă	The "neutral vowel," as e in French <i>je</i> : Călăraši, pr. Kălărashă; when stressed, almost ö: Buzău, pr. Buzó-u.
â	öi	A deep guttural öi (like the Russian ы), formerly written ī, which letter is still occasionally used.
c	ch, k	ch before e, i: Cernavoda ; otherwise k.
ch	k	Ciochina, pr. Chokina.
e	e, ye	Often pr. ye, especially when initial: Enigea, pr. Yenija ; when not stressed before a vowel, becomes almost y and then is hardly heard after c and g: Oradea, pr. Orádyá.
g	j, g	Soft before e and i: Dobrogea, Giurgiu ; otherwise hard.
gh	g	Hard g before e and i: Ghergani.
h	h, kh	Hard h, almost kh: Hreačca, pr. Khryatska.
i	i, y	When not stressed before a vowel, becomes y, and then after c, g, and ş almost disappears in pronunciation ; when final, pr. very short: Iași, pr. Yáši.
(i)	—	Mostly obsolete except as initial: pronounced like â (q.v.).
j	zh	French j: Jilavele.
(k)	k	Only found in foreign words.
oa (ó)	wa	Formerly written ó: Timișoara, pr. Timishwára.
ou	ō	Almost as in both: Nou, pr. Nō.
ş	sh	Şişeşti.
ť	ts	Galați (Galatz).
u	u, w	When not stressed before a vowel, almost becomes w: Săcuesc, pr. Sakwesk. Otherwise u, but when final pr. very short.
(y)	—	Only found in foreign words.

The only stress-accents are the ', used to differentiate similarly-spelt words with different meanings, and the ' on words, mostly Turkish, ending in stressed a.

Other Romance Languages.

SARDINIAN is the most archaic of the Romance languages, retaining a number of Latin words unchanged. There are two main dialects, that of Logudoro in the north of Sardinia, and that of Cagliari in the south, the latter having certain Catalan elements.

RHAEtic is an ancient Romance language spoken in south-east Switzerland, but not politically recognised. It consists of two dialects, Romonsch in the Bündner Oberland and Hinter Rhein district, and Ladin in the Engadine and parts of south Tirol.

PROVENÇAL, as at present spoken and written, is a considerably modified form of Old Provençal, which almost died out as a literary language in the 15th century and lingered on practically as a patois until the revival by the Félibrige in the latter half of the 19th century. There are several dialects, extending over the whole of the south of France. The most noteworthy feature in the pronunciation is that Latin au, which in other languages has become o (o in R.G.S. II.), remains the distinct diphthong au.

WALLOON, spoken in southern Belgium and the adjoining parts of France, is a distinct branch of the Romance languages, having some Teutonic elements and differing from French mainly in (1) the retention of w (sometimes pronounced v, but generally w) in Teutonic words where French has g or gu; (2) the retention of the w sound in Latin qu, sometimes rendered cou or cu; (3) the pronunciation of ch as in English, not as in French; (4) the retention of s before t and other consonants. The following are typical Walloon names:—Longwy, Warneton, Wasquehal, Warchin, Le Quesnoy, Le Chesne, Nismes, Stenay, Festubert.

CATALAN, spoken in N.E. Spain, is akin to Provençal, and differs from Castilian Spanish in the pronunciation of final ch as k (not as ch), g before e and i as j (not as kh), ll as l (not as ly), ny before a consonant as n' (not as ni); e.g. Vich pr. Vik, Girona pr. Jirona, Ripoll pr. Ropol, Arenys pr. Aren's. The letter ñ is not used, being replaced by ny, e.g. Catalunya. The following are examples of Catalan names taken from the 1:100,000 map: Riu Ebre, Golf de Sant Jordi, Port dels Alfacs, Vilanova, Lleida, Seu d'Urgell, where the Spanish maps have Río Ebro, Golfo de S. Jorge, Puerto de los Alfaques, Villanueva, Lérida, Seo de Urgel.

SLAVONIC.

Russian.

RUSSIAN (properly "Great" Russian) is the principal Slavonic language using the Cyrillic alphabet, the latter being largely based on the Greek, but including some letters of unknown, possibly Eastern, origin.

The rules for pronunciation and accent are so complicated, and contain so many exceptions, that it would be out of place to give them here. For these and other reasons it has been decided, after full consideration, that Russian words will be spelt, not as they are pronounced, but as they are written; in fact, a letter-for-letter transliteration will be adopted. This contradicts to some extent the general aim of R.G.S. II., i.e. that a name should, as far as possible, be spelt as it is locally pronounced; but the reader with some acquaintance with Russian will probably recognise the correct pronunciation.

The following Table is substantially the same as that in Knox's "Rules for the Transliteration of Place-Names" adopted by the General Staff for the 1/million map (compiled at the R.G.S.), and differs from the old R.G.S. system in transliterating ж as j, and not as zh, for reasons given under the R.G.S. II. Rules (p. xiii).

RUSSIAN TRANSLITERATION TABLE.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

Printed.	Cursive.	Translit.	
А а	Ӑ а	a	
Б б	Ӗ б	b	
В в	Ҫ ڦ ٻ	v	But pr. f at the end of a word: Псков, pr. Pskof.
Г г	Ҭ ڦ ڦ	g, h	h, when it stands for h in foreign words; otherwise g. Pr. (but not translit.) v in the genitive termination -го, pr. -vo
Д д	Ԭ ڏ ڏ	d	
Е е	Ӗ ۽ ۽	e	Often pronounced ye, especially when initial: Екатериноград, pr. Yekaterinograd; Царское Село, pr. Tsárskoye Syeló. But the y sound is absorbed by a preceding ж, ч, ш, or ъ: Чернышев, pr. Chernóishev.
(Ё) (ë)	(e)		Pronounced o or yo: e.g. Чёрное, translit. Chernoe, but pr. Chórnaye. The letter ё only appears in educational books; elsewhere it is represented by the simple e: Петр, Кишиневъ, pr Pyotr, Kishinyóf. It is always stressed. Also used for rendering German ö.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

Printed. Cursive. Translit.

Ж	ж	Ж	ж ж	j	Pronounced as zh or French j (<i>v. R.G.S. II. Rules, p. xiii.</i>). English j is rendered by дж.
З	з	З	з з	z	Also used for rendering German s when pr. z.
И	и	И	и и	i	After ж and ї pr. nearly as и (<i>q.v.</i>).
І	і	І	і і	i	Recently abolished, and replaced by и. It was used before vowels and in the word міръ (=world) and its compounds.
И	и		и	i	A short i, to be omitted (in transliteration) after и and и. Only used in diphthongs.
К	к	К	к к	k	
Л	л	Л	л л	l	When not before a soft vowel (е, и, я, ю) or ъ, it has a guttural or velar sound somewhat as in the Scots pronunciation of <i>Blair Atholl</i> : Волга, Volga, but Ольга, Ol'ga.
М	м	М	м	m	
Н	н	Н	н н	n	In the rendering of Chinese, и corresponds to ng, нь to n: Чан Чунь, Chang Chun.
О	о	О	о	o	When not accented, pronounced as the “neutral vowel” (ə): Подольск, Podolsk, pr. Padól'sk; otherwise as o in broth, almost aw.
П	п	П	п п	p	
Р	р	Р	р р	r	Pr. distinctly.
С	с	С	с	s	Always sharp.
Т	т*	Т	т т	t	
Ү	ү	Ү	ү ү	ü	
Ф	ф	Ф	ф ф	f	
Х	х	Х	х	h, kh	h, when it stands for h in foreign words; otherwise kh.
Ц	ц	Ц	ц ц	ts	
Ч	ч	Ч	ч ч	ch	
Ш	ш	Ш	ш ш	sh	Also used for rendering German s in sp, st.
Щ	щ	Щ	щ щ	shch	
Ђ	Ђ		Ђ	—	(“hard mute”) almost always a terminal: not pronounced. Recently abolished.
Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ Ӣ	i	“hard,” almost a guttural öi, as i in grim pronounced in the throat and with clenched teeth: Крим (the Crimea) pr. Kröim.

* Formerly и.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

Printed.	Cursive.	Translit.	
Б	Ь	ѣ	(“soft mute”) softens previous consonant, making d, l, n, t, &c., into d', l', n', t', &c.
Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Recently abolished, and replaced by є. It was usually pronounced ye and formerly so transliterated.
Ә	ә	Ә	Long ē. When dotted (ä), it stands for Swedish ö, as in Dagö, &c. In the rendering of Chinese, Xə corresponds to Ho.
Ю	ю	҃	yu Also used for rendering German ü.
Я	я	҂	ya
Ө	ө	Ө	f Recently abolished, and replaced by ф.
Վ	վ		i Very rare; recently abolished.

Б, в, г, д, ж, з, are pronounced as п, ф, к, т, ш, and с, when they come at the end of a word or before one of these letters: e.g. Кавказ is pronounced Kafkas; Козлов as Kozlof.

Ukrainian and Ruthenian.

UKRAINIAN is spoken in the parts of Russia south-west of Chernigov, Kharkov, and the Donets. It is also spoken, with a few peculiarities, in E. Galicia, Carpathian Ruthenia (a district in E. Czechoslovakia), and in the N. parts of Bukovina and Bessarabia, and was there called by the Austrians Ruthenian (a word of Polish origin) or Red Russian.

The Ukrainian or Little Russian language, akin to Great Russian, is written in the Cyrillic character, but the alphabet differs from the Great Russian in omitting ъ, ѿ, Ѣ, Ѥ, Ѧ, Ѩ, and in adding ъ, є, ѵ. The principal differences of pronunciation are that ъ = h, while ъ = g (occurring mostly in foreign words); є = e pure, while є = ye; ѵ = i pure, while ѵ = yi; ѿ is midway between the Great Russian ѿ and ѿ, as English i in “in.” The love of i in various forms is the chief characteristic of Ukrainian.

Examples of Ukrainian names with Great Russian equivalents:—

Ukrainian.	Transliteration.	Great Russian.	Transliteration.
Київ	Kiyiv	Кіев	Kiev
Харків	Kharkiv	Харьков	Khar'kov
Чернігів	Chernihiv	Чернигов	Chernigov
Одеса	Odesa	Одесса	Odessa
Олександрия	Oleksandriya	Александрия	Aleksandriya
Маріупіль	Mariupil'	Маріуполь	Mariupol'
Чорне море	Chorne More	Чёрное море	Chernoe More
Миколаїв	Mikolayiv	Николаев	Nikolaev
Запоріжжя	Zaporijja	Запорожье	Zaporoz'e
Старобільськ	Starobil's'k	Старобельск	Starobel'sk
Охтирка	Okhtirka	Ахтирка	Akhtirka
Дніпро	Dnipro	Днепр	Dnepr

* Thus mostly in Bulgarian maps.

Ruthenian, as spoken in Carpathian Ruthenia in eastern Czechoslovakia, is very far from having a settled orthography, but, as written in the official Statistický Lexikon, it appears to resemble Great Russian more closely than Ukrainian. It employs the letter Ѳ (= i or yi), Ѯ before a vowel as well as after, є as in Ukrainian, ѿ as in Great Russian.

УКР. R.G.S. II.

А	а	а
Б	б	б
В	в	в Pr. u when final, making diphthong with preceding vowel: Харків, pr. Kharkiu.
Г	г	h
Ґ	ґ	g
Д	д	d
Е	е	e
Ё	ё	ye
Ж	ж	j Pr. as in French (= zh sound in R.G.S. II.).
З	з	z
И	и	i i as in "in."
Ї	ї	i
І	і	i
Ї	ї	yi
К	к	k
Л	л	l
М	м	m
Н	н	n
О	о	o
П	п	p
Р	р	r
С	с	s
Т	т	t
Ү	ү	u
Ф	ф	f
Х	х	kh
Ц	ц	ts
Ч	ч	ch
Ш	ш	sh
Щ	щ	shch
Ю	ю	yu
Я	я	ya
Ь	ь	Softens previous consonant. Note the common termination -ськ.

Bulgarian.

BULGARIAN is a Slavonic language using the Cyrillic alphabet, and is closely akin to (Great) Russian, though considerably simplified. It has a definite article, suffixed, -ть, -та, -то, pl. -тъ, -тъ, -та.

The alphabet differs from the Russian (*q.v.*, pp. 37-39) in omitting i, и, ё, ю, and ѿ, and in adding ж and и-ж.

Bulgarian cursive characters resemble Russian. ж, и-ж are written *ж, иж.*

The principal differences of pronunciation are as follows:—

е at the beginning of a word or a syllable is pr. ye, sometimes written i-e; otherwise it = e.

ш (shch in Russian) is pr. sht.

ъ (Russian "hard mute") is mute at the end of a word, but in the middle of a word = practically the "neutral vowel" (e) (like the e in French *je*): e.g. Трънъ, Trn, pr. Tren.

ъ (Russian "soft mute") softens the preceding letter at the end of a word: e.g. -нь = -n', &c.; but in the middle of the word is often confused with ъ, and is similarly pronounced as e.

ѣ (ye in Russian) is pr. e in the Western dialect, and ya in the Eastern dialect when the following syllable contains a hard vowel (a, o).

ж the old Slavonic nasal, is now generally confused with ъ and ѿ as e.

и-ж the same sound as ж preceded by a y sound, is now obsolescent, and is generally replaced by я.

N.B.—It must be remembered that although, as in Russian, the ж is pronounced zh, yet, according to R.G.S. II. rules, it has to be transliterated from Bulgarian maps as j.

Serbo-Croatian.

LINGUISTICALLY Serb and Croat are identical, the only distinction being that the former (Serbian) is written in Cyrillic characters (according to a reformed phonetic orthography introduced about 1840 by the philologist Vuk Karadžić, and differing in several particulars from the Great Russian), while the latter (Croatian) is written in Latin characters ("latinica," pr. latínitsa), adapted phonetically by the use of diacritical signs.

In general, Orthodox Serbs and Montenegrins (and some Moslem Bosnians) use the Cyrillic alphabet, while the Catholic Croats, &c., use the Latinica.

The literary dialect, which is spoken over the greater part of the kingdom, has three important sub-dialects differing in the rendering of the Old Slavonic Ѽ as e, je, and i: (1) the "e" sub-dialect of Serbia proper and the country north of the Danube; (2) the "je" (ye) sub-dialect, predominating in Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro; (3) the ii (i) sub-dialect, found in parts of Dalmatia. The following examples illustrate the differences: Спљет, Spljet, would be pronounced in (1) Splet, in (2) Splyet, in (3) Split; река, reka, in (1) reka, in (2) riyeka [N.B. Rijeka = Fiume], in (3) rika; Београд, Beograd, in (1) Beograd, in (2) and (3) Biograd.

According to Rule 3 of R.G.S. II., the Croatian ("latinica") spelling of place-names will be adhered to; but for purpose of pronunciation the R.G.S. II. equivalents are given herewith.

* This ruling is in deference to the fact that the very numerous patronymics ending in -ić, such as Pašić, Vukotić, &c., have almost universally been transliterated as -ich (or -itch).

CYRILLIC.	“LATIN.”		R.G.S. II.
Printed.	Cursive.	(Croat.)	
У у	Ү ү	U u	u
Ф ф	Ӯ ӹ	F f	f
Х х	Х̄ ҳ	H h	kh, h Pr. h before a vowel.
҃ ҃	҂ Ӵ Ӷ	C c	ts Шабац, Šabac, pr. Shabats.
҄ ҄	҅ ӵ ӷ	Č č	ch Кичево, Kičevо, pr. Kichevo.
҆ ҆	҇ Ӹ ӹ	Dž dž, g	j Џеп, Džep, pr. Jep.
Ӣ Ӣ	Ӣ ө Ӫ	Š š	sh Ниш, Niš, pr. Nish.

The mute letters of Old Slavonic (ѣ and Ѣ) have been eliminated. Ѣ, ј, љ, њ, ѧ, and Ѥ are not found in Great Russian.

In the Serbo-Croat language the rules of accentuation play a very important part. There are four accents, varying in length and musical intonation: (1) long rising ('): рéка, reka = river; (2) long falling (^): град, grad = town; (3) short rising (^): сёло, selo = village; (4) short falling (''): јéзеро, jezero = lake; the distinction between (3) and (4) is slight. The marks of accentuation are not used except to distinguish two words of different meaning spelled alike.

The letter p (р) may occasionally represent a syllable, in which case it is a rolled r preceded by a slight neutral vowel sound (thus, *err*); e.g. Србија, Srbija, pr. Sr̄biya. On rare occasions it can stand as a vowel next to another vowel, forming a dissyllable with it; it is then written ѕ.

Slovene.

SLOVENE (Slovenski), spoken in the extreme north-west region of Yugoslavia and beyond the Austrian and Italian frontiers, is closely allied to Croat and uses the same alphabet, omitting đ, ē, ġ. The special points to notice in the pronunciation are as follows:—

- e has various sounds: (1) e short, (2) e long, (3) very short neutral vowel.
- o is (1) short, (2) broad.
- v at the beginning of a syllable before a consonant, or at the end of a word, sometimes of a syllable, after a vowel, is pronounced like a short u: e.g. Vrh, pr. Urkh; Triglav, pr. Tríglau; Radovljica, pr. Radóölyitsa. [But Slivnica, pr. Slívnița.]
- l after a vowel in certain words is pronounced like v (a short u): Topolščica, pr. Topóúshchitsa. [But Celje, pr. Tsélye; Prevalje, pr. Prévalye.]

The other letters are as in Croat.

Czech (Bohemian).

CESKY, conventionally Czech (Polish for Čech, pr. Chekh, which strictly means "a Čech (man)"), is a western Slavonic language written in the Latin character, with diacritical marks. The stress is always on the first syllable and is never shown by the accent ', which simply indicates a long vowel.

a, b, d, e, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, s, t, u, v, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The letters f, g, q, x, occur only in foreign words. The following are different:—

CZECH. R.G.S. II.

c	ts	Pardubice, pr. Párdubitse.
č	ch	Čechy (= Bohemia), pr. Chékhi.
ch	kh	Chrudim, pr. Khrúdyim. Follows h in the alphabet.
ď, d'	dy, d'	Žd'ár, pr. Zhdyar.
dž	j	Džbán, pr. Jbān.
ě, ě	ye	Short, as in <i>yet</i> : Město, pr. Myésto.
j	y, -i	Jíhlava, pr. Yíhlava. With a preceding vowel (before a consonant or when final) it is the semivowel -i, forming a diphthong: Nejdek, pr. Neidek; Vojtěchov, pr. Voityekhof.
l	l, ul	Generally = l; but between two consonants it is syllabic, as ul in <i>difficult</i> : Plzeň, pr. Púlzen'.
ň	ny, n'	Staňkov, pr. Stán'kof.
ou	ö	As in <i>both</i> : Beroun, pr. Bérön.
r	r, ur	Generally = r, stronger than in English and articulated with the tip of the tongue; but between two consonants it is syllabic: Brno, pr. Burno.
ř	rzh	Nýrány, pr. Nírzhani.
š	sh	Litomyšl, pr. Lítomishl.
ť, t'	ty, t'	Unhošt', pr. Unhosht'.
û	ū	Králûv Dvûr, pr. Králûf Dvûr.
y	i	Always a vowel.
ž	zh	Žatec, pr. Zhátets.

The "soft" letters b, d, d', dz, dž, g, h, v, z, ž, are sounded at the end of a word or before the "hard" letters p, t, t', c, č, k, ch, f, s, š, as the corresponding hard letters, e.g. b is sounded p, d is sounded t, and so on: Lobkovice, pr. Lópkovitse; Slavkov, pr. Sláfkof; Zbiroh, pr. Zbírokh. Conversely, the "hard" letters coming before "soft" letters, except v, are sounded soft, e.g. k is sounded g, &c.; but this occurs infrequently.

d, n, t, before i, í, are pronounced dy, ny, ty: Divišov, pr. Dyívishof; Konice, pr. Kónyitse; Prachatice, pr. Prákhatytse.

Slovak.

SLOVAK, properly Slovensky (Slovak meaning "a Slovak (man)"), is little more than a dialect of Czech, properly Česky. Its orthography was reformed in the middle of the 19th century on lines parallel to that of Czech; but the Slovak alphabet omits the Czech letters ě, ř, ů, and adds ä, l', ô. As in Czech, the stress is always on the first syllable, and the accent ' indicates a long vowel. The long semivowels l', and ſ are obsolete. "Soft" and "hard" letters are dealt with as in Czech; and d, n, t, before e, as well as before i, í, are pronounced dy, ny, ty: Lučenec, pr. Lúchenets: Teplička, pr. Tyéplichka.

The following letters vary from Czech:—

SLOVAK. R.G.S. II.

ä	ä	Short: Sväty (= Saint).
[l']	ull	Obsolete. The neutral vowel with an l sound strung out.
l'	ly, l'	Kral'ovany, pr. Krályovanöi.
ô	wō	Hôrká, pr. Hwôrka.
[ř]	urr	Obsolete. The neutral vowel with a rolled r.
y	öi	Guttural i, like Russian ы.

Polish.

POLISH is a Slavonic language, akin to Russian but written in the Latin character.

The stress is always on the penultimate syllable, but is never shown by an accent; ó, é, &c., are distinct letters.

The letters q, v, x, are not used.

The accented letters é, ñ, š, ž, represent really the simple letters c, n, s, z, followed by y.

a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, z, are identical with those R.G.S. II. letters. The following are different:—

POLISH. R.G.S. II.

ą	—	A nasalised sound like the French <i>on</i> : e.g. Wągrowiec, pr. Vongróvets; Chrząszczew, pr. Khzhonshchef.
c	ts	Filica, pr. Pilitsa: Płock, pr. Pwotsk. c before i is pr. as é (q.v.): Ciechanów, pr. Tsyekhánuf.
é	ts'	Really a liquid ts. When final, nearly ch: Prypeć, pr. Prípech.
ch	kh	Chełm, pr. Khelm; pr. and spelled Kholm in Russian.
cz	ch	Szczuczyn, pr. Shchúchin.
dz	ts, dz	When final, ts: Powidz; otherwise dz.
dž	dz'	Łódź, pr. Wudz' (almost as in Woodsia).
dż	j	Rare: Dżuryn, pr. Júrin.

POLISH. R.G.S. II.

e	äa	A nasalised sound like the French <i>in</i> in <i>lin</i> : e.g. Częstochowa, pr. Chäñstokhóva; Ostrołęka, pr. Ostro-wänka.
i	i	Before a vowel is pronounced y: e.g. Miechów is pr. Myékhuf.
j	y, -i	Jarosław, pr. Yaróswaf. With a preceding vowel (before a consonant or when final) it is the semivowel -i, forming a diphthong : Wojnica, pr. Voinítsa.
ł	l, ll, w	A hard l pronounced far back in the throat and consequently approaching w: e.g. Łowicz is almost pr. Wovich. In Galicia =l guttural like Russian я (<i>q.v.</i>).
ń	ny, n'	Wieluń, pr. Vyelun'.
ó	u	Sokołów, pr. Sokówuf: quite distinct from plain o.
rz	zh	The r is not sounded : Brzežany, pr. Bzhežáni; Przemyśl, pr. Pzhémishl.
s	s	Before i is pr. as ś (<i>v.</i> below): Siedlce, pr. Syedltse; otherwise = s.
ś	sy, s'	Approximating to a thin sh: Środa, pr. almost Shroda.
ść	shch	Approximately: Brześć, pr. Bzheshch.
sz	sh	Kalisz, pr. Kalish.
w	v, f	Warszawa (Warsaw), pr. Varsháva; final w is pr. f: Ostrów, pr. Östruf.
y	i	Always a vowel pr. like those in <i>pity</i> : Gostynin, Tykocin.
z	z	Before i is pr. as ž (<i>v.</i> below): Kozienice, pr. Kozyenitse; otherwise = z; (but see cz, dz, rz, sz).
ż	zy, z'	Approximating to a thin zh; infrequent.
ż	zh	French j: Łomża, pr. Womzha.

Final soft consonants are pronounced hard: e.g. final b, d, g, ž, and w, become p, t, k, sh, and f respectively. But this does not apply to ż.

Other Slavonic Languages.

WHITE RUSSIAN, spoken in the region of Vitebsk, Mogilev, Minsk, and Mozir, is little more than a dialect of Great Russian, influenced in pronunciation by Polish. The predominant vowel is a. The alphabet includes the letter ў, used in certain positions for Ukrainian в (*q.v.*): Пакроўскі = Great Russian Покровский.

KASHUBE, properly KASZUB, spoken by a people living along the Baltic coast on the borders of West Prussia and Pomerania (the latter being a word of Slavonic origin meaning "along the sea"), is closely akin to Polish, but has some additional nasal and other vowels and a mobile accent.

SORB, or WENDISH, has two dialects: (1) High, in Ober-Lausitz (Hornja Łužica) N.E. of Dresden with capital at Bautzen (Budyšin), (2) Low, in Nieder-Lausitz (Dołna Łužyc) S.E. of Berlin with capital at Kottbus (Chósébuz). They approximate to Czech but have certain features in common with Polish.

BALTIC.

Lithuanian.

LITHUANIAN (Lietuviškai) forms with Lettish and Old Prussian (now extinct) a distinct group of the Indo-European languages; they are, however, sometimes classed as a Baltic branch of the Slavonic group, to which they are nearest akin. The pronunciation of the Lithuanian letters is constant, and much resembles Polish. The stress is mobile.

a, ai, au, d, ei, f (in foreign words only), g, h (in foreign words only), i (short), k, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

LITHUANIAN. R.G.S. II.

ą	ę	ি	ü	Pr. somewhat longer than the ordinary vowels, and in certain districts nasally: Kursių įlanka.
c		ts		Leckava.
č		ch		Krinčinas.
ch		kh		In foreign words only.
dž		j		Alsėdžiai.
e		ä		Utena.
ė		ē		Klaipėda.
iai		yei		Approximately: Šiauliai.
j		y		Joniškis.
l		l		Before a, o, u, or when final, is hard like Polish Ł: Lapės, Lukšiai; l before e, i, y: Plateliai, Alytus.
š		sh		Telšiai.
ū		ū		Long u: Jūra.
uo		uó	α	A slight neutral vowel sound after uo: Skuodas.
y		i		Long: Anykš iai.
ž		zh		Panevėžys.

Lettish.

LETTISH or Latvian (Latviešu valoda) is closely akin to Lithuanian but less archaic. It differs from Lithuanian in keeping the stress on the first syllable; this stress is very strong, but in good Lettish every syllable is distinctly pronounced, and it is dialectical to swallow the final syllable. By an official regulation the German Gothic characters

have been abandoned, and from the 1st July, 1921, all official institutions had to adopt the Latin characters with the use of diacritical marks in the Slavonic manner. Thus, *ſt̄h* has been replaced by *š*, *ſd̄h* by *ž*, *t̄x̄h* by *č*, *j̄* by *z*, *z̄* by *c*, *w̄* by *v*, *ee* by *ie*, *h̄* after a vowel by the long sign — placed over the vowel; and the liquefying of a consonant is indicated by an inverted comma or cedilla instead of by a stroke through the Gothic letter. Until the printing presses have been adapted to the new orthography, the letters *š*, *ž*, *č*, may be written with a cedilla instead of *^* (*š*, *ž*, *č*). This change from Gothic to Latin characters will naturally cause some confusion at first; there are Lettish maps in Latin characters which write *sch*, *tsch*, *s*, *z*, *w*, *ee*, *h*, with the old values of the German Gothic; and, no doubt, the old type will be used by newspapers for some time to come.

a, ai, au, d, ei, g, i, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, u, v, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II.; f and ch are used in words of foreign origin only. The following are different:—

LETTISH. R.G.S. II.

c	ts	Auce.
č, ŋ	ch	Lāči.
e	e, ä	In some districts e is pronounced ä: Ventspils, locally pr. Väntspils; but generally pr. e.
ie	ye, yä	See preceding. This was written ee till recently: Leepaja, now Liepāja.
ǵ, ǵ	dy, d'	Ģeran, pr. Dyéran.
h	h	Now used in foreign words only, but formerly written after a vowel to lengthen it: Zehsis, now Cēsis.
j	y	Jaunjelgava.
k', k̄	ty, t'	Ķekava, pr. Tyékava.
l', l̄	ly, l'	Kārkji, pr. Kárklyi.
n', n̄	ny, n'	Plaviņas, pr. Plyávinyas.
o	uə	u followed by slight neutral vowel sound: Grobiņa, pr. Grúžbinya.
r		Rolled r: Riga.
r', ŋ	r	Jūra, pr. Yúra.
š, ř	sh	Matiši.
[w]	v	Replaced by v: Latwija, now Latvia.
ž, z̄	zh	Āži.

OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Albanian.

ALBANIAN is the only surviving member of the Thraco-Illyrian languages which were spoken in the Balkan Peninsula in pre-Hellenic times. It is one of the oldest and most interesting of the Indo-European tongues, related to but distinct from Greek, Latin, Slavonic, &c., though philologists find it difficult to determine how much of it is original and how much represents borrowings from neighbouring and invading races in the course of ages. The Albanian race and language are geographically divided by the river Shkumbi into two main divisions, both calling themselves Shqipëtarë, Gegë to the north and Toskë to the south.

The Latin character has always been in use in Albania since the oldest documents, which date from the end of the 14th century; but a variety of special signs have been introduced from time to time to express the sounds dh, th, zh, &c. The Austrian and Italian schools have further complicated matters by using fresh methods of expressing the non-Latin sounds; and, to make confusion worse confounded, the Greeks and Turks have endeavoured at various times to force on the Albanians alphabets in their own characters clumsily adapted to the needs of the Albanian language. Happily, in 1908 a uniform Latin alphabet was adopted throughout Albania, and also in the American colonies (where, however, the letter e is used for ë), and is that given below; the so-called "Greek" and "Turkish" alphabets are also given, but have only a historical interest. In the Toskë dialect the Gegë n is generally pronounced and often written r; hence, the form Shqiperia may be found for Shqipenia (= Albania).

It may be noted that Albanian substantives, including place-names, have both an indefinite and definite form, i.e. the definite article is expressed by altering the termination; thus, Shkodër, Vlore, Shkumbi, &c. (indefinite), may also be written Shkodra, Vlora, Shkumbin, &c. (definite).

The particle i (fem. e) is similar to the Persian *izāfat* (p. 64): Mali i Skanderbegut, Mountains of Skanderbeg; Liqeni i Presbës, Lake of Presba; Drin i zi, the Black Drin; Qaf' e Qarrit, Pass of Qarri; Maj' e Golishit, Peak of Golishi.

The stress generally falls on the penultimate syllable, e.g. Shqipenía, Déti i Adriatíkut, Dúrrës, Gjinokástrë; but not always, e.g. Berát, Elbasán.

There is now available a map of Albania drawn at Vienna on the scale of 1 : 200,000, in which most of the names are given in their native forms.

“Greek.”	“Turkish.”	“Latin.”	R.G.S. II.
A α	ଠ	a	a
B β	,	v	v
B b	ب	b	b
Γ γ	غ	g	g
Γ γ̄	ق	gj	gy As g in <i>ague</i> .
Δ δ	ذ	dh	dh English th in <i>this</i> .
D d	د	d	d
E ε	إ	e	e
E ε̄	ء	ë or e	e Mute in Gegë dialect.
Z ζ	ز	z	z
Ζ ζ̄	ڙ	zh	zh French j.
Θ θ	ث	th	th English th in <i>thistle</i> .
I ι	إ	i	i
J Ρ	ى	j	y
K κ	ق	k	k
Κ κ̄	ڭ	q	ky As k in <i>Kew</i> .
Λ λ	ل	ll	l Slavonic hard л, լ; pr. at the back of the throat.
Λ λ̄	ل	l	l
M μ	م	m	m
N ν	ن	n	n
Ν ν̄	ڻ	nj	ny
O o	و	o	o
Π π	پ	p	p
P ρ	ر	r	r Weak.
Ρ ρ̄	رر	rr	r Strong.
Σ σ	س	s	s
Σ ο̄	ش	sh	sh
T τ	ت	t	t
ڦ ڻ	او	u	u
Y ν	وُ	y	ü
Φ φ	ف	f	f
X χ̄	ه	h	h Almost kh.
TΣ τσ	تس	c	ts
TΣ̄ τσ̄	ج	ç	ch
DΣ dσ	دس	x	dz
DΣ̄ dσ̄	ڪ	xh	j English j.

Greek.

GREEK forms by itself one of the main branches of the Indo-European languages. Of the ancient dialects Attic has survived as the basis of modern Greek owing to its adoption by the Macedonian conquerors, and subsequently by the Eastern Roman Empire established at Byzantium. Modern Greek, as spoken by the people, has departed a long way from the language of Demosthenes ; but writers of the present day are making great efforts to restore the old classical purity. There are, in consequence, practically two languages, the popular and the literary. To a certain extent this distinction affects the place-names, e.g. the popular Σαλονίκη, transcr. Saloníkē, is now being written Θεσσαλονίκη, Thessaloníkē, even in newspapers.

The pronunciation of modern Greek is unfamiliar to classical scholars ; e.g. β and δ are pronounced v and dh (= th in they), the sounds of b and d being foreign to the Greeks and clumsily represented by μπ and ντ, though nowadays sometimes written β and δ. The vowels have not that variety of sound which might be expected ; e.g. η, γ, ι, υ, ει, οι, υι, are all pronounced as i in R.G.S. II., while ν in the diphthongs αυ, ευ, ηυ, ωυ, becomes a consonant, v or f. The smooth and rough breathings ' ' are still written over initial vowels and ρ ; but the rough, like the smooth, has no value ; e.g. Ἑλλάς is pronounced Ellas, and ἡμέρα as iméra. The accents of the grammarians are still employed in accordance with the old rules, and actually indicate the stressed syllable, but the three accents ' ' ' all have the same value. The accent is omitted when a word is written entirely in capitals. Final ν is often dropped in popular pronunciation (e.g. Κιάτον, Kiaton, becomes Kiato) ; and final -ον of the diminutive forms ending in -ιον, -ακιον, -αριον, &c., is also dropped, even in writing (e.g. νησίον, diminutive of νῆσος = island, becomes νησί, nesi). Final s is never dropped ; such incorrect forms as Volo for Βόλος, Volos, arise through the dropping of the final ν of the accusative case Βόλον, Volon, which is used in speaking of going to Volos.

The transliteration of Greek presents peculiar difficulties owing to the conventional forms that have been established by familiarity with the ancient language. For the sake of maintaining these conventions it has been considered desirable to break certain of the rules in the R.G.S. II. system, as follows :—η is to be transcribed ē, though pronounced as i in R.G.S. II., e.g. Ἀθήναι, Athēnai ; αι, ει, οι, ου, are to be transcribed ai, ei, oi, ou, though pronounced as e or ä, i, u, respectively ; and ν is to be transcribed y when pronounced i, e.g. Ὄλυμπος, Olympos, and v when pronounced f (and v), e.g. Πειραιεύς, Peiraiεvs, pronounced Pire-efs ; whilst φ is to be transcribed in the old way as ph, though pronounced f, and δ as d, though pronounced dh. The letter γ presents various difficulties, which are explained in the Table. β is transcribed as pronounced, v.

The ι subscript in η , ψ (written alongside in the case of capitals, $\Lambda\iota$, $\Omega\iota$) has no effect on the vowels except to lengthen them, and has only a grammatical importance. If two vowels form a dissyllable, the second bears the mark of diaeresis ‘‘ ; e.g. $\alpha\ddot{\iota}$, $\epsilon\ddot{\nu}$, &c. For the sake of completeness, it may be mentioned that the question mark is written ; and the colon or semi-colon is written ‘.

[It will be noticed that Greek cursive characters present several unfamiliar forms, many being liable to confusion with different letters in Cyrillic.]

The following Transcription Table practically follows that of the Hellenic Society, which, however, uses ch for χ.

GREEK.		R.G.S. II.		
Printed.	Cursive.	Name.	Transcrip-	Pronunciation.
A, α	Α Ἀ α	Alpha	a	a
Αι, αι			ai	e between e and ä : Αἰγαῖον, tr. Aigaion, pr. Eghéon ; Αθῆναι, tr. Athénai, pr. Athínä.
Αυ, αυ			av	before vowels and β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ : Μαυροβούνι, pr. Mavrovúni.
			av	af before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ : Νάυπλιον, pr. Náplion.
B, β, ϐ	Β β	Vēta	v	Βόλος, pr. Volos.
Γ, γ	Γ γ	Gamma	g	before α, αι, αυ, ο, ου, ω, ωυ : and before consonants (except γ, κ, ξ, χ).
			g	y before ε, ει, η, ι, οι, ν, υι : Αγιον, tr. Agion, pr. Ayion.
			n	ng before γ, κ, ξ, χ : Αγχίαλος, Ankhíalos.
Γι, γι		(y)	y	in foreign words for y.
Γκ		(G)	g	initial g in foreign words : Γκιζέτ.
Δ, δ	Δ δ	Delta	d	dh (i.e. as th in they) : Αἰδηψός, tr. Aidēpsos, pr. Edhipsós.
Ε, ε	Ε ε	Epsilon	e	e short as in bet.
Ει, ει			ei	i Ηγηνείος, tr. Pēneios, pr. Piniós.
Ευ, ευ			ev	before vowels and β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ : Εύβοια, tr. Evvoia, pr. Évvia.
			ev	ef before all other consonants : Πειραιεύς, tr. Peiraievs, pr. Pire-éfs.

GREEK.		R.G.S. II.	
Printed.	Cursive.	Name.	Transcrip- tion. Pronunciation.
Z, ζ	Ζ Ζ Ζ	Zēta	z(ž) ds, z in Slav words also for ž=zh.
H, η	Η Η Η	Ēta	ē i <i>Κηφισσός</i> , tr. Kēphissos, pr. Kifisós.
Hv, ηv		ēv	īv before vowels and β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ.
		ēv	īf before all other consonants.
Θ, θ, ϑ	Θ Θ Θ	Thēta	th th as in <i>thisle</i> .
I, ι	Ι Ι Ι	Iota	i i pr. y before vowels in some foreign words.
K, κ	Κ Κ Κ	Kappa	k k except after γ (initial): see Γκ.
Λ, λ	Λ Λ Λ	Lamda	l l
M, μ	Μ Μ Μ	My (pr. Mi)	m m
Mπ, μπ	ΜΠ ΜΠ	(b)	b in foreign words for b: <i>Kαραμπούρον</i> , Karaburun.
		mp	mb Téμπη; but pr. mp when brought together in compounds.
N, ν	Ν Ν Ν	Ny (pr. Ni)	n n
Nτ, ντ		(d)	d in foreign words for d: Nría, pr. Día.
		nt	nd Ἄταλάντη; but pr. nt when brought together in compounds.
Ξ, ξ	Ξ Ξ Ξ	Xi	x x
O, ο	Ο Ο Ο	Omikron	o o
Oι, οι		oi	i Oίτη, tr. Oitē, pr. Iti.
Oυ, ου, ύ		ou(u)	u (as French <i>ou</i>): Γούρα, Goura. In foreign words for u.
Π, π	Π Π Π	Pi	p p but see μπ.
Ρ, ρ, ρ*	Ρ Ρ Ρ	Ro	r r
Σ, σ, ς†	Σ Σ Σ	Sigma	s (sh) s in foreign words also for sh.
Τ, τ	Τ Τ Τ	Tav	t t but see ντ.
Τξ, τζ		(j)	j in foreign words for j: <i>Kαραζάκιοι</i> , Karajaköi.
Τσ, τσ		ts(ch)	ts Kαρδίτσα, Karditsa. In foreign words also for ch: <i>Ματσούκοβο</i> , Machukovo.
Υ, υ	Υ Υ Υ	Ypsilon	y i but see αυ, ευ, ην, ον, ων.
Ϋ, υι		yi	i Ἀγυιά, tr. Agyia, pr. Ayyiá.

* Thus written when initial ; double ρ is written ρρ. † Thus written when final.

GREEK.		R.G.S. II.		
Printed.	Cursive.	Name.	Transcrip-	Pronunciation.
Φ, φ	Φ	Φ φ	Phi	ph (f) f in foreign words for f.
X, χ	X	X X	Khi	kh (h) kh but almost h before ε, οι, η, ι, οι, υ, υι: Χιλιαδοῦ, tr. Khiliadou, pr. Hiliadhú. In foreign words also for h.
Ψ, ψ	Ψ	Ψ ψ	Psi	ps ps
Ω, ω	Ω	Ω ω	Omega	o between English and Italian long o: Αθως, Athos.
Ων, ων			ov	ov before vowels and β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ. of before all other consonants.

Armenian.

ARMENIAN (*Հայ*, = Hai) stands by itself among Indo-European tongues and has an alphabet of its own. It has borrowed much from surrounding languages, especially Persian. The purest Armenian is spoken in the eastern highlands. The stress is always on the last syllable, except that final ը, the "neutral" vowel, throws the stress back on to the penultimate. The marks of punctuation are , (comma), . (colon), : (full-stop). The interrogation mark ՞ and the exclamation mark ՛ are placed over the stressed vowel of the emphatic word. The acute accent ՚ is used to indicate emphasis, and the grave accent ՚, written after a word, expresses a short pause. The "Iron Script," which was in use from the 12th to the 18th century, is now used as equivalent to italics.

ARMENIAN.	R.G.S. II.
Ա	a
Բ	b Explosive: Բաբերդ = Baberd.
Գ	k Hard, between k and g: Բաքրեւանդ = Bakrevand.
Դ	d Explosive: Վանանդ = Vanand (Kars).
Ե	e,ye,y,ey e (ye initial) before a consonant: Երեւան = Yerevan; y (ey initial) before a vowel.
Զ	z
Է	e
Ը	ə The neutral vowel.
Թ	t
Ժ	zh
Ի	i As in pin; see also below.
Լ	l
Խ	kh Խարերդ = Kharberd.
Ծ	dz Ծով ծով = Sev dzov (Black Sea).
Կ	k Between k and g: Կարին = Karin (Erzerum); sometimes liquid: Կակոբ = Hakob, pr. Hakyob.

ARMENIAN. R.G.S. II.

Հ	հ	h
Ձ	ձ	ds Between dz and ts: Հայոց Ձոր = Hayots Dsor.
Ղ	ղ	gh As Arabic ghain ղ : Բաղեշ = Baghesh (Bitlis).
Ճ	ճ	Explosive: Ճորի = Jorokh.
Մ	մ	m
Յ	յ	h when initial: Յակոբ = Hakob ; mute when final (except in Յայ = Hai); y elsewhere: Յայսան = Hayasdan (Armenia) ; see also below.
Ն	ն	n
Շ	շ	sh
Ո	օ	vo, o vo when initial (except before լ): Ոստան = Vosdan ; o (Italian) elsewhere ; see also below.
Չ	չ	ch Լիչիկ = Lichik.
Պ	պ	b Dull: Պոնտոս = Bondos (Trebizond).
Ջ	ջ	j Dull: Եջմածին = Ejmiadzin.
Ր	ր	Rolled.
Ս	ս	s
Վ	վ	v
Շ	ժ	d Dull.
Ր	ր	r
Ց	ց	ts Ականց = Akants.
Ւ	ւ	v See below.
Փ	փ	p Եփրած = Yeprad (Euphrates).
Ք	ք	k
Օ	օ	o As in both: Տարօն = Daron (Mush).
Ֆ	ֆ	f

Ե is a contraction for **Եւ** = yev.

The following combinations have special pronunciations :—

Ու = u (as in *pull*) before a consonant, v before a vowel.

Ոյ = oă when final, ui before a consonant, oy before a vowel when medial.

Իւ = iv before a vowel or when final, elsewhere = ü.

When several consonants come together, the neutral vowel is inserted in pronunciation: **Երզնկա** = Yerznka, pr. Yerzenka (Erzjinjan).

Persian and Pashtu. (*See ARABIC CHARACTER Group.*)

CAUCASIAN.

Georgian.

GEORGIAN or Gruzinian (*ქართული* = Kartuli) is the most important of the Caucasian group of languages. It has its own alphabet—in fact, two, the Khutsuri or Ecclesiastical, for printing sacred books, and the Mkhedruli or Military for ordinary use. The letters, except ჴ and ჵ, are also used for numerals, the first nine for units, the next nine for tens, &c., ჹ being 10,000. The stress is always on the first syllable, except that it cannot be farther back than on the antepenultimate. There are no diphthongs. All Georgian words in their original form (including all place-names) end in a vowel. The following are the Mkhedruli characters, with their equivalents :—

GEORGIAN. R.G.S. II.

ა	a
ბ	b
გ	g
დ	d
ე	e
ვ	v
ზ	z
ჱ	hei Obsolete.
თ	t Dull : ბათუმი = Batumi.
ი	i
კ	k Sharp : კავკასიონი = Kavkasioni (Caucasus).
ლ	l
მ	m
ნ	n
ჲ	hie Now used in foreign words only.
ო	o As in <i>not</i> , not as in <i>both</i> .

GEORGIAN. R.G.S. II.

პ	p	Sharp.
ჟ	zh	დელიჟანი = Delizhani.
რ	r	
ს	s	
ტ	t	Sharp : მტკვარი = Mtkvari (Kura).
უ	u	
ვ	vie	Obsolete, and not used as a numeral.
ფ	p	Dull : ფოთი = Poti.
ქ	k	Dull : საქართველო = Sakartvelo (Georgia).
გ	gh	An aspirated g, not like Arabic გ : არდაღანი = Ardaghani.
ყ	q	= Arabic ڦ, a deep guttural k : ყვირილა = Qvirila.
შ	sh	დუშეთი = Dusheti.
ჩ	ch	ოჩემჩირი = Ochemchiri.
ც	ts	ახალციხე = Akhaltsikhe.
ძ	dz	ბანძა = Bandza.
ჯ	ds	Between ts and dz : ცხენისწყალი = Tskhenisqali.
ჭ	dch	Between ch and j : აჭარა = Adchara.
ხ	kh	= Arabic څ : სუխუმი = Sukhumi.
ჰ	kh	Emphatic ; obsolete.
ჟ	j	ჯუმათი = Jumati.
ჸ	h	
ჵ	hoe	Obsolete.
ჶ	f	A foreign letter ; obsolete, and not used as a numeral.

FINNO-UGRIAN.

Finnish.

FINNISH is akin to Magyar (Hungarian), but belongs to the other main branch of the Finno-Ugrian languages, which, besides Finnish proper, includes Lapp, Estonian, and the languages of several tribes in the middle Volga-Kama-Pechora region of Russia (Mordv, Cheremis, Votyak, Permyak, Ziryan, and possibly Samoyed). Karelian is an Eastern dialect of Finnish, much corrupted with Russian. Swedish was the academic and official language of Finland till the latter part of the 19th century; it is only recently that maps and atlases have been published with the Finnish forms of place-names.

The Finns use the Latin alphabet, omitting c, q, x, z, and using b, f, g (except in ng) only in foreign words. The vowels, including y (= ü), are short when used singly, and are lengthened by doubling. There are numerous pairs of vowels so much slurred as to amount practically to diphthongs. The accent is always on the first syllable of a word.

a, ä, ai, au, d, e, ei, h, i, k, l, m, n, ng (as in *singer*), ö, oi, p, r, s, t, u, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in the R.G.S. II. system. The following are different :—

FINNISH. R.G.S. II.

ää	—	Slurred ä and i, like the Lancashire pronunciation of i in <i>pie</i> : Päijänne.
äy	—	Slurred ä and ü, like the cockney pronunciation of ow in <i>cow</i> : Käyräjärvi.
eu	—	Slurred e and u, as French éou in <i>réouverture</i> if pronounced quickly: Teuva.
ie	—	Slurred i and e, as in <i>Vienna</i> : Pietarsaari.
iu	—	Slurred i and u, as in <i>Fiume</i> : Riukula.
j	y	Juojärvi.
o	aw	Or as o in <i>not</i> : Porvoo.
ou	—	Slurred o and u, as ow in <i>bowl</i> : Oulu.
öi	—	Slurred ö and i, as in French <i>œil</i> : Mäkiöis.
öy	—	Slurred ö and ü: Pötyä.
uo	—	Slurred u and aw, as wa in <i>swarm</i> : Suomen.
w	v	Sometimes written v: Wiipuri or Viipuri.
y	ü	Jyväskylä.
yi	—	Slurred ü and i, as in French <i>juif</i> : Mäntyis.
yö	—	Slurred ü and ö, as ueu in French <i>tueur</i> , if pronounced quickly: Ryödderoaivi.

Estonian.

ESTONIAN is closely akin to Finnish. It is written in Latin characters and printed either in Latin or Gothic. A few maps have recently been published in Estonian with Latin characters. Place-names are sometimes spoken of in the genitive case; e.g. Tallinn may appear as Tallinna = (the place) of Tallinn. As in Finnish, the accent is always on the first syllable, and the vowels, short when used singly, are lengthened by doubling. There are eighteen pairs of vowels almost amounting to diphthongs, namely ai, äi, au, äu, ea, ei, iu, oe, öe, oi, öi, õi, ou, õu, ue, ui, üi; see Finnish, where y takes the place of ü, and also below. The consonants b, d, g, can never be initial except in foreign words.

a, ä, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, s, t, u, ü, correspond to the letters in the R.G.S. II. system. The following are different:—

ESTONIAN. R.G.S. II.

j	y	Wiljandi.
õ, ô	e	The neutral vowel, as o in <i>connect</i> ; short in Wõnnu, long in Wõõbsu.
öe		Slurred e (neutral) and e: Jõelehtme.
õi		Slurred e (neutral) and i: Mõisaküla.
õu		Slurred e (neutral) and u: Rõuge.
w	v	Sometimes written v: Walga or Valga.

Magyar (Hungarian).

MAGYAR is the principal member of the Ugrian division of the Finno-Ugrian languages, and has no relationship to the surrounding Teutonic, Slavonic, or Romance languages. (The other languages in this group are Ostyak and Vogul, spoken N.E. and N.W. of Tobolsk.) The stress is always on the first syllable.

In its alphabet, b, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, t, u, v, and z, correspond to these letters in the R.G.S. II. system. The following variations must be noted:—

MAGYAR. R.G.S. II.

a	aw	Short English aw, as in Eng. <i>all (right)</i> : Karczag.
á	ã	Long a, as in ah: Vár.
c	ts	Cegléd.
cs	ch	Soft ch: Pécs, Csanád.
ccs	chch	Very hard ch.
cz	ts	Falling into disuse and superseded by c: Debreczen, Czegléd.

MAGYAR. R.G.S. II.

dzs	j	Hard j. Only found in words adapted from Turkish : Dzsida. Rarely geogr.
e	ä	Szeged, pr. Sägäd.
é	ē	Long e, as in <i>eh</i> : Békés.
gy	dy, d'	Magyar, pr. Mödyör ; Nagy, pr. Nod'.
í	i	Long, as in <i>ravine</i> .
j	y	Baja, pr. Bóyö.
ly	ly, l'	Almost y alone : Zsombolya, pr. almost Zhómboyo ; Szombathely, pr. Sombot-häi.
ny	ny, n'	Jászberény, pr. Yasbären'.
ó	ō	Long o : Ózd.
ő	ö	Long ö : Nagykőrös.
ö	ö	Short ö : Gyöngyös.
s	sh	Budapest, pr. Budöpásht ; Szarvas, pr. Sorvosh.
ss	shsh	Balassa.
sz	s	Sharp s, pr. with lips rounded : Szeged, Tisza.
ty, tty	ty, t'	Berettyó.
ú	ū	Long u : Újpest.
ű	ü	Long ü : Tiszabűd.
ü	ü	Short ü : Üllő.
y	—	Invariably* the sign of softening of preceding consonant : Kerény.
zs	zh	French j : Izsák, pr. Izhák.

* Except when denoting noble families of property, in which case it is pronounced i : e.g. Kőrösi = pertaining to Kőrös ; Kőrösy = "von" (or "de") Kőrös.

ARABIC CHARACTER.

THE ARABIC CHARACTER (written from right to left) is used, with additions, for several other languages of widely different origins (e.g. Persian, Pashtu, Turki, Malay, and Hausa), some of the letters having different values from those given in the table below for the Arabic language itself.

Arabic.

THE transliteration of Arabic into English has always been a most thorny subject, especially as many of the Arabic letters are pronounced quite differently in different Arabic-speaking countries, and even in different parts of the same country. When the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names came to consider the subject, it was faced with the alternatives of Phonetic-Equivalent or of Transliteration. The latter was eventually decided on. But it was also agreed, in view of the many maps already in existence, to spell names in the following countries as already given by their corresponding authorities, viz. :—

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Egypt | Survey of Egypt (but with assimilation
of the article). |
| India | Survey of India, which uses k for q and
omits '. |

Otherwise all place-names in other Arabic-speaking countries (Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Sudan and other parts of Africa, &c.) will, with the exception of a number of names which must be spelt "conventionally," be spelt according to the system which follows.

It must be recognised that although the local pronunciation of some letters, especially the ح, خ, ط, and ق, varies enormously (e.g. ح = g, j, or zh; خ = dh, dth, d, dz or z; ط = dh, dth, tz, or z; ق = k guttural, g, gh, ch, ts, or mute altogether), yet a native will practically always understand the word if pronounced according to this Table.

	ARABIC.					REMARKS.
Letter.	Name.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	R.G.S. II.	
ب	Ba	ب	ب	ب	b	
ت	Ta	ت	ت	ت	t	Soft t.
ث	Tha	ث	ث	ث	th*	Sometimes also pr. t or s, especially in Egypt.
ج	Jim	ج	ج	ج	j*	Pr. g in Egypt, and generally in the Sudan and in Sinai; in N. Africa very soft j, almost zh.
ح	Ha	ح	ح	ح	h	

* See paragraph immediately preceding this Table.

ARABIC.						REMARKS.
Letter.	Name.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	R.G.S. II.	
خ	Kha	خ	خ	خ	kh	
د	Dal	د	د	د	d	
ذ	Dhal	ذ	ذ	ذ	dh*	In Egypt sometimes d or z.
ر	Ra	ر	ر	ر	r	
ز	Za	ز	ز	ز	z	
س	Sin	س	س	س	s	
ش	Shin	ش	ش	ش	sh	
ص	Sad	ص	ص	ص	s	Sharper sound than س.
ض	Dhad	ض	ض	ض	d, dh*	Also pr. dth, dz, or z.
ط	Ta	ط	ط	ط	t	Harder t than ت.
ظ	Dha	ظ	ظ	ظ	dh, z*	Also pr. dth or tz.
ع	'Ain	ع	ع	ع	'	A guttural, impossible for a European throat to pronounce (draw lower jaw sharply back when pronouncing ä).
غ	Ghain	غ	غ	غ	gh	Soft guttural (termed "r grasseyeé" in French).
ف	Fa	ف	ف	ف	f	This letter is generally written in Algeria and Morocco as ب.
ق	Qaf	ق	ق	ق	q*	Normally a deep guttural k, this letter is often omitted altogether in pronunciation, or pr. g, gh, ch, sh, or ts; it consequently has to be differentiated, as q, from the Kaf which follows. Written in Morocco as ف.
ك	Kaf	ك	ك	ك	k	Sometimes pr. ch in Mesopotamia and northern Nejd.
ل	Lam	ل	ل	ل	l	
م	Mim	م	م	م	m	
ن	Nun	ن	ن	ن	n	Pr. m before b.
و	Wau	و	و	و	w	
ه	Ha	ه	ه	ه	h	Final h omitted in transliteration when not sounded (written ة): Hawiya, not Hawiyah; translit. t when so pronounced: Madinat an Nabi.
ي	Ya	ي	ي	ي	y	

* See paragraph immediately preceding this Table.

VOWELS.			
Name.	R.G.S. II.	REMARKS.	
Fat-ha	a or e	Often sounded as <i>a</i> or <i>e</i> . Transliterate according to local pronunciation.	
Kasra	i		
Dhamma	u or o		
Fat-ha Alif	ā	Long mark optional.	
Kasra Ya	ī	" " "	
Dhamma Wau	ū	" " "	
Fat-ha Ya	ai or ei	According to pronunciation.	
Fat-ha Wau	au or o	" " "	
Hamza	—	Breathing, indicating a slight pause: omit. (Hamzated ؤ is written ؤ without the dots.)	
Jasma	—	Signifies that there is no vowel.	
Tanwin	n	Adds sound of n to final vowels.	

The vowel-points Fat-ha ـ, Kasra ـ, and Dhamma ـ (also Hamza ـ and Jasma ـ) are seldom written, but are understood as being written where required.

Initial Alif ـ is transliterated according to pronunciation, but always = ā when bearing the Madda ـ, and has no sound when bearing the Wasla ـ.

Alif maqsura ـ (often written ـ) = a.

The article ـ can be written either al (Eastern) or el (Western) according to pronunciation, and is only written with a capital at the beginning of a name: El Qahira; but Shatt al 'Arab, Tell el Kebir.

ـ is assimilated when so done in pronunciation, i.e. before d, dh, n, r, s, sh, t, th, z: Esh Sham, En Nil, Dar es Salam; but Wadi el Kelb, Dar el Baida.

The numerous place-names formed of two or more words are written with the words given separately, except in the case of common words whose combination in one has been sanctioned by common usage: 'Abdul, 'Abdurrahman, Fadlallah, &c.

No hyphens are used except when necessary to pronunciation: Ta-if, Is-haq.

Consonants marked with the Tashdid ـ are doubled, except in the termination -iya (where the iy of iyya = i, or, strictly speaking, ī).

In Morocco many letters besides ـ and ق (see Table) are written in a peculiar manner. Hard g (Egyptian ج) is sometimes represented in Morocco by ـ and in Algeria by ـ.

Turki.

TURKI, spoken over a wide area in Central Asia, belongs to the Tatar-Turkish group of Turanian or Ural-Altaic languages. It has the additional Persian letters **ڦ ڙ ڻ ڻ**. The Arabic letters **ڻ ڙ ڻ ڻ** only occur in words of Arabic origin. In Turki certain letters are interchangeable: b and p, f and p; j, ch, and sh; d and t; gh and q; k and g.

In 1926 there was invented for use in Russian Turkistan a so-called Latin alphabet of 32 letters, 9 vowels and 23 consonants. There are no capitals, and b and w are missing. ڦ = guttural i, ڦ = ä, ڦ = ö, ڦ = ü, ڦ = b, ڦ = ch, ڦ = j, ڦ = y (or -i in diphthongs), ڦ = ng, ڦ = guttural k (Arabic ڦ), ڦ = gh, ڦ = sh, ڦ = kh, final v is pronounced u, ' = Arabic ڦ.

Persian and Pashtu.

PERSIAN and Pashtu belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European languages, which also includes Baluchi, Kurdish, and Ossetian; but they have borrowed many Arabic words. They are written in the Arabic character, with some additional letters, notably **ڦ ڙ ڻ ڻ**, though Pashtu has many others peculiar to itself (see Table). Some consonants have not the same values as in the Arabic language; and in Persian the vowel Fat-ha or Zabar ' is generally transliterated by e, and á is often pronounced û before m and n, whilst the o sound is rare. Final ڦ is slightly sounded as h, and the letter ڦ = v between ڦ = kh and ڦ = á is mute: Khvâjeh, pr. Khâjeh. The Persian Zer-i-Izâfat, the sign of a possessive or an attribute, is to be written -i- (-yi- after a vowel) followed by a capital. If the attribute precedes the substantive, the Izâfat is not used: Kûh-i-Siâh, but Siâh Kûh, Black Mountain. The termination -âbâd is strictly a separate word. Pashtu is spoken in E. and S. Afghanistan and in the N.W. Frontier Province of India, and has two dialects, the Northern or hard (Pakhtu), and the Southern or soft (Pashtu proper). The official language of Afghanistan is Persian.

Malay.

MALAY belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages. It is written in the Arabic character and has borrowed a large number of Arabic words; the letters **ڦ ڙ ڻ ڻ** are only used in words of Arabic origin. The letter **ڦ** (= p) is peculiar to Malay; and the letter **ڦ** (= ny, n'; final, ڦ) comes at the end of the Malay alphabet. The Arabic vowel-points are never used; but the short vowels are understood, and may be a, e, i, o, or u. The vowel sounds vary in different localities. It is to be noted that final k (q) is practically not sounded in names like Perak, Sarâwak, &c.; the letter is, strictly speaking, not k, but the Arabic Hamza,—an abrupt cutting off of the breath after the vowel a.

R.G.S. II. TRANSLITERATION OF

Letter.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	TURKI.	PERSIAN.	PASHTU.	MALAY.
ب	ب	ب	ب	b	b	b	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p	p	p	{ny, n' final پ nya
ت	ت	ت	ت	t	t	t	t
ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	—	—	t (hard)	—
ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	s	s	s	th
ج	ج	ج	ج	j	j	j	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	ch	ch	ch	ch
خ	خ	خ	خ	—	—	ts or dz	—
خ	خ	خ	خ	h	h	h	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh	kh	kh	kh
د	د	د	د	d	d	d	d
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	—	—	d (hard)	—
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	z	z	z	dh, z
ر	ر	ر	ر	r	r	r	r
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	—	—	r (hard)	—
ز	ز	ز	ز	z	z	z	z
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	zh	zh	zh	—
ڳ	ڳ	ڳ	ڳ	—	—	{g in N. zh in S.}	—
س	س	س	س	پs	s	s	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh	sh	sh	sh
ښ	ښ	ښ	ښ	—	—	{kh in N. sh in S.}	—
ص	ص	ص	ص	s	s	s	s
ض	ض	ض	ض	z	z	z	dh, dl
ط	ط	ط	ط	t	t	t	t
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	z	z	z	dh, tl
ع	ع	ع	ع	‘	‘	‘	‘
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh	gh	gh	gh
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	—	—	—	ng
ف	ف	ف	ف	f	f	f	f
							F

		R.G.S. II. TRANSLITERATION OF					
Letter.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	TURKI.	PERSIAN.	PASHTU.	MALAY.
ف	ڻ	ڙ	ڦ	—	—	—	(or ڻ) p
ق	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	q	q	q	q
ك	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ	k	k	k	k
گ	ڳ	ڳ	*	g	g	(ڳ) g	—
ڻ	ڦ	ڦ	*	—	—	—	(or ڦ) g
ل	ل	ل	ڃ	l	l	l	l
م	م	م	ڻ	m	m	m	m
ن	ن	ن	ڙ	n	n	n	n
و	و	و	و	w	v	w	w
ه	ه	ه	ه	h †	h	h	h †
ي	ي	ي	ي	y	y	y	y
ـ				{a} {e}	a or e	a	a
ـ				i	i or e	i or e	e or i
ـ				{o or u} {ö or ü}	o or u	o or u	o or u
ـ				—	ä	ä	
ـ				—	i	i or ē	
ـ				—	ü	ü	
ـ				—	ai or ei	ai or ei	
ـ				—	au or o	au or o	
ـ				{a} {e}			a
ـ				e or i			e, i, or ei
ـ				{o or u} {ö or ü}			o, u, or au

The letter Alif ـ is to be transliterated as pronounced ; but initial ـ bearing the madda ـ is to be transliterated ä (pr. nearly aw in eastern Turki).

* Nearly always written ڻ.

† Transliteration of final ه omitted when this letter is not sounded.

Turkish (late Arabic character).

TURKISH, sometimes called Osmanli, and spoken in the Republic of Turkey, belongs to the Tatar-Turkish group of Turanian or Ural-Altaic languages, and is closely allied to Turki (*see pp. 64–66*). Formerly written in Arabic characters, which were ill adapted to rendering Turkish sounds, since November 1928 it has been officially written in Latin characters.

The vowels are divided into hard, a, i, o, u, and soft, e, i, ö, ü. The circumflex accent ^ is used in three ways: (1) it lengthens a vowel, but is so used only to distinguish two words of different meanings but with the same spelling, as Ali (personal name), Âli (exalted); (2) it palatalizes the vowels a and u after the consonants g and k, causing them to be pronounced ya and yu, as Hakâri, pr. Hakyari, and also after l, removing the velar or guttural sound of that letter, as Eflâni; (3) final i is used as an attributive suffix in forming an adjective from a substantive, as Şarkî (eastern) from Şark (east).

The apostrophe ' is occasionally used to indicate a break in pronunciation, representing the 'ain and hamza in Arabic words; but 'ain and hamza are not usually pronounced in Turkish and are therefore generally ignored in writing, as Resûlayn, formerly رَسُولُ الْعَيْنِ (= Ras el 'Ain).

The Turkish alphabet differs from the English alphabet in omitting q, w, x, and in adding ç, ī (i without a dot), ö, ş, ü; the form ğ is not regarded as a separate letter. The old Arabic equivalents of the Latin letters are given below, but it is not possible to transcribe regularly from one alphabet to the other; for example, the Arabic letter ، may represent o, ö, u, ü, or v.

A few grammatical notes are desirable to explain certain Turkish forms. The plural is formed by adding to the noun the suffixes -lar and -ler (after syllables with hard and soft vowels respectively). The possessive is expressed by adding the suffixes -ı, -i, -u, -ü (or -sı, -si, -su, -sü after a final vowel) to the object possessed: İmroz Adası, Island of Imbros, from Ada, island; Adalar Denizi, Sea of Islands (The Aegean), from Deniz, sea; Toros Dağları, Mountains of Taurus, from Dağ, mountain; Anamur Burnu (for Burunu), Cape of Anamur, from Burun, cape (lit. nose); Van Gölü, Lake of Van, from Göl, lake. The word Su, river, is exceptional in taking the suffix -yu instead of -su: Murat Suyu, River of Murat. But a suffix is not added to a substantive when qualified by an adjective or by a substantive used adjectively: Bozcaada, Greyish Island (Tenedos); Karadeniz, Black Sea; Demirköy, Iron Village; Taşköprü, Stone Bridge.

The Arabic article El and the Persian *izāfat* -i- are used (with vowel modifications) in a few names, this formation being called *terkip* (compounding) in Turkish: Resülayn, Head of the Spring; Cebelibereket, Mountain of Blessing. Turkish double names are generally written as single words: Çanakkale, Eskişehir, Lüleburgaz, (but Afyon Karahisar, Gazi Antep, Şarkı Karaağaç, probably because the second word in these cases is a double name in itself).

TURKISH.	R.G.S. II.
a ا, ئ, -	a
b ب	b
c ج	j English j : Erzincan, pr. Erzinjan.
ڇ ح	ch As in church : Çatalca, pr. Chatalja.
d د, ط	d
e ا, ئ, -	e
f ف	f
g غ, گ	g Pronounced gy before â, û, and soft vowels. When written ڻ, it is mute after hard vowels and equivalent to the semivowel -i after soft vowels: Boğaz, pr. Bo-az; Ereğli, pr. Ereili. [Gh is not used for ڻ: Yozgat, not Yozghat.]
h ح, خ	h [Kh is not used for خ: Harput, not Kharput.]
i ى, -	i The capital letter also has a dot: İstanbul.
ı ى, -	öi, e Generally a hoarse or guttural i, like Russian ы: Aydin, Kızılırmak; but sometimes the neutral vowel: Sivas.
j ڇ	zh French j; very rare, chiefly in words of French or Persian origin.
k ق, ڭ (rarely غ)	k Pronounced ky before â, û, and soft vowels. [The letter q is not used for ق: Kara, not Qara.]
l ل	l The Russian or Gaelic velar or guttural l before or after hard vowels, but ordinary l before â, û, and soft vowels.
m م	m
n ن, ڭ	n When n represents the letter ڻ (peculiar to Osmanli Turkish, and called "sağır nun"), it is pronounced in eastern Turkey as ng in singer: Yeni, new; Deniz, sea. [In Turki these words are written يېڭىز = Yangi, تېڭىز = Tengiz.]
o ۇ, ۈ	o
ö ۈ, ۈ	ö As in German.
p پ	p

TURKISH. R.G.S. II.

r	r
s	ص, س
ş	ش
t	ط, د
u	و, ۈ, ي
ü	و, ۈ, ي, ئ
v	v
y	ي
z	ظ, خ, ج, ذ

In alphabetical order u sometimes comes after ü.
As in German.
Used for -i in the second half of diphthongs:
Kayseri, Beyşehir, Yeniköy.

SEMITIC.

Hebrew.

HEBREW is a Semitic language, akin to Arabic, and is written from right to left. It is now officially recognised by the Palestine Government; and Jewish colonies are to be called by their Hebrew names. [Parenthetically it may be remarked that the Hebrew alphabet is also used in Yiddish (from German "Jüdisch"), a hybrid tongue derived chiefly from an ancient German dialect interspersed with Hebrew and Slavonic words and idioms.]

Some pairs of Hebrew letters are at first very difficult to distinguish. It must be observed that the slight continuation of the horizontal line beyond the angle in ב = v, ת = d, ז = z, is very important in order to distinguish these letters from כ = kh, ר = r, ו = v respectively, while ס = s is distinguished from מ = final m by having the right lower corner rounded instead of rectangular.

There were originally no signs for the vowels in Hebrew. These can now be indicated by a system of vowel-points; but the vowel-points (and also the dots that occur in certain consonants) are very seldom used except in printed Bibles and children's books. The letters א and א' are also employed as vowels, but, as such, do not form additional letters in the alphabet. The doubling of a consonantal sound can be indicated by a dot, Dogesh, e.g. עֲזָה = 'Azzā (Gaza); but this is omitted in general use.

The definite article, ה = Ha, requires the doubling of the initial consonant of the following word, except in the case of נ, פ, נְ, יְ, or נִ; נ generally becomes הָ = Hā before נְ, יְ, and נִ. Ha will be spelt with a capital in place-names, unless it occurs between two words, when it will be spelt without a capital, and the first of the double letters will be added to the article; e.g. הַגָּלִיל = Hag Gälil (Galilee), הַבְּתִhorּוֹן = Beith Hôrōn hat Tahtōn (Lower Beth-horon), הָאֵלֶון = Beith Hôrōn hā 'Elyōn (Upper Beth-horon).

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
א	Alef	omit	This letter, which originally denoted a slight sound such as is made when clearing the throat, is no longer pronounced but is generally used to carry a vowel when initial or following another vowel : אַשְׁדּוֹד = Ashdōd, בָּאָרוֹת = Bē-érōth.
ב	Beith	b	בֵּית גָּן = Beith Gan.
ב	Veith	v	בֵּית חֶרְוֹן = Hevrōn (Hebron).
ג	Gimel	g	
ג	"	g	[Originally gh.]
ד	Dāleth	d	מִגְדָּל גָּד = Migdal Gād.
ד	"	d	[Originally dh.]
ה	Hē	h	Final ה omitted in transliteration when not sounded (cf. Arabic ح) : מִזְפָּה = Mizpā; but final ה (with dot, Mappiq) = h : הַבָּחָרֶץ = Hefzi Bāh.
ו	Vāv	v	[Originally w.] וִיּוֹתָה = Miqvē.
ו	Hōlem	ō	וּמָרְוֹן = Shōmrōn (Samaria).
ו	Shūreq	ū	וְהֻדָּה = Yēhūdā (Judæa).
ז	Zayin	z	גְּרִיזִים = Gerizzim (Gerizim).
ח	Heith	h	A stronger aspirate than ה (cf. Arabic ح) : حֵרְיוֹה = Yērihō (Jericho : ح = Eriha).
ט	Teith	t	A stronger t than ת (cf. Arabic ط) : תְּעִירָה = 'Ātarōth (ط = 'Atāra).
י	Yōd	y	יְרֻשָּׁהָלָם = Yērushālāyim (Jerusalem).
י	Hireq Gādōl	i	קִישׁוֹן = Qishōn (Kishon).
י		ai	סִינְיָן = Sinai.
י		ei	עֵינְזִיתִים = 'Ein Zeithim.
כּ final ק	Kāf	k	(cf. Arabic ك =) Karmel.
כּ final חּ	Khāf	kh	אַקְזִיב = Akhziv (Achzib).
ל	Lāmed	l	
מ, final מ	Meim	m	בֵּית לְחֵם = Beith Lehem (Bethlehem).
נ, final נ	Nūn	n	נוֹס צִיּוֹן = Nēs Ziyōnā.
ס	Sāmekh	s	סֵפְרִיָּה = Səfəriyā (سَفَرِيَّة = Es Sāfriye).
ע	'Ayin	'	(cf. Arabic ع q.v.) עֲקָרָן = 'Eqrān (عَكْرَان = 'Āqir).

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
פֶּ	Pē	p	צִפְרֵי = Zippōrī (صَفُورِيَّةً = Saffūrye).
פֶּ, final פָּ	Fē	f	יָפָו = Yāfō (Jaffa).
צָדֵי, final צָדָה, (pr. Tsādei)	Zādei	z	[Originally the same as Arabic ص, a strong dull-sounding s.] Pronounced ts, but conventionally rendered z : צְפָת = Zēfath, pr. Tsēfat (صَفَدْ = Safed).
קֶ	Qōf	q	(cf. Arabic ق q.v.) קַלְקָלָן = Ashqəlōn (Ashkelon : عَسْكَلَانٌ = 'Asqalān).
רֶ	Reish	r	רְחוּבֹת = Rēhōvōth (Rehoboth).
שֶׁ	Shin	sh	בֵּאֶר שְׁבָעָה = Bē-ēr Sheva' (Beersheba).
סֶׁ	Sin	s	(cf. Arabic سِينَאֵל = Yisrāēl (Israel)).
תֶׁ	Tāv	t	(cf. Arabic تِنَكָה) תְּאַנְּקָה = Ta'ānākh (תְּאַנְּקָה = T'ennik).
תֶׁ	Thāv	th	Pronounced t in Palestine, s outside Palestine : עֲנָתֹה = 'Ānāthōth.

THE VOWEL-POINTS.

־	Pathah	a	Short : עַכְבוֹ = 'Akkō (Acre).
־:	Hātēf Pathah	ă	Very short : בְּעַקְוֹב = Ya'ăqov (Jacob).
־:	{ Qāmez Qāmez Hātūf	ă	Long : עַרְבָּה = 'Ofrā (Ophrah).
־:		o	Short : עַרְבָּה = 'Ofrā (Ophrah).
ׁ	Segōl	e	Short : עַנְנָה = Kinnereth.
ׁ	Hātēf Segōl	ĕ	Very short : אַדְׁוֹם = Ēdōm.
ׁ	Zērei	ē	Long : שַׁׁוְרֵק = Shōrēq (Sorek).
ׁ	Hireq	i	Short (rarely long) : רַמְׁמוֹן = Rimmōn. (ׁ. = i long ; see Yōd, above.)
ׁ	Hōlem	o	Short or long : בַּׁתְּלָמָה = Bath Shēlomo. (ׁ = o long ; see Vāv, above.)
ׁ:	Hātēf Qāmez	ő	Very short : rare.
ׁ:	Qibbūz	u	Short : הַלְׁדָה = Huldā. (ׁ = u long ; see Vāv, above.)
ׁ:	Shēvā	ĕ	Generally silent, and then omitted in transliteration : יַרְדֵּן = Yardēn (Jordan) ; under an initial consonant or when it is the second of two Shēvās, it is a very short neutral vowel, as e in often: שְׁכֵן = Shēkhem (Shechem) ; יִזְרֵ'אֵל = Yizrē'el (Jezreel).

Amhāric (Abyssinian).

AMHĀRIC is a language of Semitic origin, and is akin to the Bega language of the Hadendoa Arabs. Although it has no close connection with Arabic, it has nevertheless some of the features of that language, as Arabic scholars would discover.

The written Amhāric alphabet, or rather syllabary, consists of 31 consonants and 2 vowels, each of the 33 having 7 forms according to the vowel-sound pronounced with it, i.e. neutral, a, e, i, o, u, and vowelless (or sometimes i as in *it*) ; in addition, there are 24 characters representing certain of the consonants followed by wa (often pronounced öa), 5 ditto by wi, 5 ditto by wo, 5 ditto by wu (or sometimes wi as in *wit*), 4 ditto by we, and two ditto by ya. This makes a grand total of 276 different characters ; but it is not considered necessary to print them all here, the simplest form (i.e. that with the neutral vowel-sound) only being given. The following, however, is an example of the possible changes of a single character : ካ ke, ክ ka, ኮ ke, ኮ ki, ኩ ko, ኩ ku, እ k (or ki as in *kit*), ከ kwa (or koa), ከ kwe, ከ kwi, ከ kwo, ከ kwu (or kwi, as qui in *quit*).

Most of the simple characters have similar attachments for similar vowel-sounds, but some of the forms vary. Those marked * have the wa form in addition to the 7 vowel forms ; those marked † have the wa, we (except ከ = kh-), wi, wo, wu (or wi as in *wit*) forms in addition to the 7 vowel forms. Only m and r have ya forms.

Amhāric consonants are sometimes doubled in pronunciation ; but this doubling cannot be indicated by Amhāric characters ; e.g. አዲስ አበባ : አበባ = Addis Ababa, አበይ : አበይ = Abbai (**ይ** = yi or i).

Amhāric, unlike Hebrew and Arabic, is written from left to right. The punctuation marks are : end of a word, ; semicolon, :: full-stop, :::: end of a paragraph.

AMHARIC, R.G.S. II.
 (Simple (With Neutral
 Form.) Vowel.)

ሀ	h	1st h character.
ለ*	l	
ሐ	h	2nd h character.
መ*	m	Has also ya form, ወ mya.
ወ	s	1st s character.
ኋ*	r	Has also ya form, ኋ . rya.
ና*	s	2nd s character.
ኔ*	sh	
ቁ†	k	A clicked or explosive guttural, often left out by the uneducated ; not so deep a guttural as Arabic ڱ .
በ*	b	Sometimes v.
ተ*	t	A soft t.
ቃ*	ch	1st ch character.
ኋ†	h	3rd h character.
ኅ*	n	
ኋ*	n'	The Spanish ñ or French gn.
ኋ	—	1st vowel character.
ኋ†	k	
ኋ†	kh	Has no we form.
ወ	w	ወ = wi, wu, becomes u after a, forming the diphthong au.
ወ	—	2nd vowel character.
ዘ*	z	
ዘ*	zh	
የ*	y	የ = yi becomes i after a and o, forming the diphthongs ai, oi.
ደ*	d	
ደ*	j	
ገ†	g	Always hard.
ሙ*	t	An explosive t.
ሙ*	ch, t'	2nd ch character. Between ch and t', like the Croatian é : e.g. Chercher is pr. almost Tyártyár.
ቆ	p	1st p character.
ቆ*	ts, t	t in Shoa : 1st form.
ጥ	ts	rarely used : 2nd form.
ፈ*	f	
ጥ	p	2nd p character.

* Has wa form.

† Has wa, we (except **ኋ†**), wi, wo, wu (or wi as in *wit*) forms.

Arabic. (*See ARABIC CHARACTER Group.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Basque.

BASQUE (Eskuara), spoken on both sides of the Franco-Spanish frontier at the western end of the Pyrenees, is a language of unknown origin. The vowels and consonants are pronounced as in R.G.S. II., except that z = s, j in French Basque = y, in Spanish Basque = h, and palatal n = n' (Spanish ñ). ch is written tch in French Basque, and x in Spanish Basque. The Basque names for St. Jean de Luz, Fuenterrabia, San Sebastián, Pamplona, are Donibane Lohitzune, Ondarrabia, Donostía, Iruña respectively.

Cape Dutch or Afrikaans.

CAPE DUTCH or AFRIKAANS is a dialect of Dutch with peculiarities in orthography and pronunciation. It has absorbed many French, English, Kaffir, and even Malay words. The following are the principal differences from Dutch :—

- c becomes k or s according to pronunciation.
- cht, final, becomes g, pr. kh : ag, lig, reg, sleg.
- d, final after a consonant, sometimes drops off : hoof, voog ; and often drops out between vowels in the inflected form of an adjective, being sometimes replaced by i for euphony : goed (predicate form) becomes goeie (attributive form) as in Die Kaap die Goeie Hoop.
- ee is sometimes pr. as in English, *i.e.* i : Vereeniging.
- g, between two vowels, drops out : leér, tier, voël, weë (plural of weg).
- n, in termination -en, often drops off : noorde, hawe, sewe.
- qu becomes kw.
- sch, when initial, becomes sk : skerp, skip, skool ; when final, ch drops off : bos, vis, mens, Afrikaans.
- t, final after s, drops off : kus, mis, oos, wes ; also sometimes before s : plaas ; also sometimes after other consonants : mark ; ambt becomes amp.
- v, between two vowels, becomes w, pr. v : heuwel, oewer.
- w, final after u, drops off : gebou, leeu, vrou ; blauw becomes blou, pr. blö ; nieuw becomes nuut, pr. nüt.
- x becomes ks.
- y, pr. ei, has not been replaced by ij : ys ; -lijk becomes -lik : duidelik (but gelyk = equal).
- z becomes s, pr. s : sand, see, sout, suid, swart.

The circumflex accent lengthens a vowel : ê, pr. as in *there*; î, the neutral vowel, pr. as in *stir*; ô, pr. as in *lord*; û, long neutral vowel : rûens (plural of rug = ridge).

There are many other peculiarities of spelling, as meul, perd, vlei, yster, for Dutch molen, paard, vallei, ijzer. The definite article is always "die." The older place-names retain their original Dutch spellings : Stellenbosch, Dordrecht, Zeerust.

Maltese.

THE origin of Maltese has been much disputed. Its resemblance to Arabic is obvious to anyone acquainted, however slightly, with that language. The question is how much is derived from a pre-Arabic Semitic source, how much from the Arab conquerors of the ninth century, and how much from subsequent intercourse with North African tribes (who may be responsible also for the presence of a few Hamitic words, though a pre-Arabic origin has been claimed for these). There have naturally been many European importations, chiefly Italian: *e.g.* Il Punta = the Point; It Torri = the Tower. It may be noted here that the definite article is Il (L before a vowel), which is "assimilated" as in Arabic (see page 63) and by some hyphenated with the following word: *e.g.* Il-Bahar = the Sea; Id-Dar = the House; Ir-Ras = the Head; L-Omm = the Mother. The word Hall, probably short for Mahall = place, is sometimes popularly but erroneously pronounced and written with the ll "assimilated" in the same way: *e.g.* Had Dingli, Haż Żebbuġ; but not always: *e.g.* Hall Safi, Hall Tartarni. Before L Hall is written Hal: *e.g.* Hal Luka.

The orthography of Maltese has varied from time to time, and there is no universally adopted system even now. The "Dizionario Maltese" by G. B. Falzon in 1845 recognized 5 vowels and 25 consonants; the "Maltese Orthography and Grammar" by A. Cremona in 1929 enumerates 43 sounds, but these include 15 vowels marked with accents, while j is bracketed with i, and w with u. The system noted here is based on Cremona's Manual, which follows the orthography hitherto adopted by the Government.

The vowels a, e, i, o, u, when stressed, may be light short (sometimes marked ') before one consonant, heavy short (marked `) before two consonants, and long (marked ^); in general they are pronounced as in Italian. The consonants b, d, f, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, are pronounced as in English; the letter y is not used. The apostrophe ' indicates elision of a vowel or gh, notably in prepositions: *e.g.* f' for fi=in, ta' for tagħ=of. The following letters require explanation:

MALTESE.	R.G.S. II.
c (except before e, i) { ch (before e, i)	{ k (used by Falzon and others): Birchircara, pr. Birkirkara.
ċ (c before e, i)	ch (Falzon used c): Cirċ, pr. Chirch, = misty weather.
g (except before e, i) { gh (before e, i)	{ g (Falzon used ġ for ſ and ġħ for ġħ): Il-Gżira ; Għirghenti, pr. Girgenti.

MALTESE.	R.G.S. II.
ḡ (g before e, i)	j (Falzon used g): Gorg or Giorġ, pr. Jorch, = George; Gebel, pr. Jebel, = stone.
gh	‘ (Falzon used Ω), the Arabic ئ (see page 62): Ghajn, pr. ‘Ain, = spring.
h	Soft h, the Arabic ه; a slight aspirate, very nearly mute: Deheb = gold.
H h	Hard h, the Arabic ح: Rahal = village. (See also gh.)
ie	yē, a dialectical form of ā: Bieb = Bāb = door; Wied = Wād = valley; Sliema, pr. Slyēma.
j	y, and -i in diphthongs; Abjad (masc.), Bajda (fem.) = white.
k	Guttural k, the Arabic ق (see page 62). (Falzon and others use q for this sound and k for hard c.)
w	w, and -u in diphthongs.
x	sh: Ghawdex, pr. ‘Audesh, = Gozo. Pr. ch after d and t: Ghawdzi, pr. ‘Autchi, = Gozitan.
z	ts, the Hebrew צ (see page 71).
ż	z

As in the Slavonic languages, the voiced (or sonant) consonants b, d, g, ḡ, h, v, ž, when final or preceding an unvoiced (or surd) consonant, are pronounced like their unvoiced equivalents, namely, p, t, c (or ch), č (or x), h, f, s: *e.g.* Abt, pr. Apt, = armpit; Bieb, pr. Byēp, = door; Žebbug, pr. Zebbuch, = olives. Similarly the unvoiced consonants before a voiced consonant are pronounced like their voiced equivalents: *e.g.* Cbir, pr. Gbir, = great.

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